

# GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS

## CONSOLIDATED

*A Merger of Grain Dealers Journal, American Elevator & Grain Trade, Grain World and Price Current-Grain Reporter.*

## President Carey Invites You

It is indeed a pleasure to extend, on behalf of the members of the Chicago Board of Trade, a hearty welcome to Chicago to the delegates to the annual convention of the Grain and Feed Dealers National Association.

A rare opportunity offers itself to members to participate in the vitally important deliberations of this splendid trade association, attend the great World's Fair, and visit the central grain market.

By reason of the untiring work of your able leader, Mr. George E. Booth, and the well-chosen committee making convention arrangements, the meeting promises to be one of the most important, both from the standpoint of business and well-deserved recreation, in the history of the Association.

New problems covering all phases of the grain industry which have developed since the last annual meeting will be under most critical consideration.

Every member who can possibly do so should attend these sessions.

A warm and sincere welcome to visit the Chicago Board of Trade is extended by the membership.

**Peter B. Carey,**  
President, Chicago Board of Trade





# Board of Trade Committeemen for Entertainment of Chicago Convention Visitors



Standing left to right: F. G. Coe, Chairman Publicity; Roland McHenry, Chairman Reservations; M. L. Vehon, General Chairman; C. W. Elmer, Chairman Casino Dinner.  
Seated: P. C. Sayles, Chairman Banquet; L. T. Sayre, Golf, and K. B. Pierce, Chairman Entertainment.



Standing left to right: E. J. Feehery, A. W. Kay, L. G. Wood and F. L. Schreiner.  
Seated: G. L. Stebbins, H. S. Klein and John Lowe.

Photos by Russell-Moffett Studios.



## A Personal Invitation for You

BUSINESS AND PLEASURE will truly be combined during the 38th Annual Convention of the Grain and Feed Dealers' National Assn. in Chicago, September 18, 19 and 20. Trade problems each morning, then the Century of Progress and special entertainment in the afternoons and evenings. Never in the history of our Association have our members had the opportunity of seeing a World's Fair while attending the annual convention.

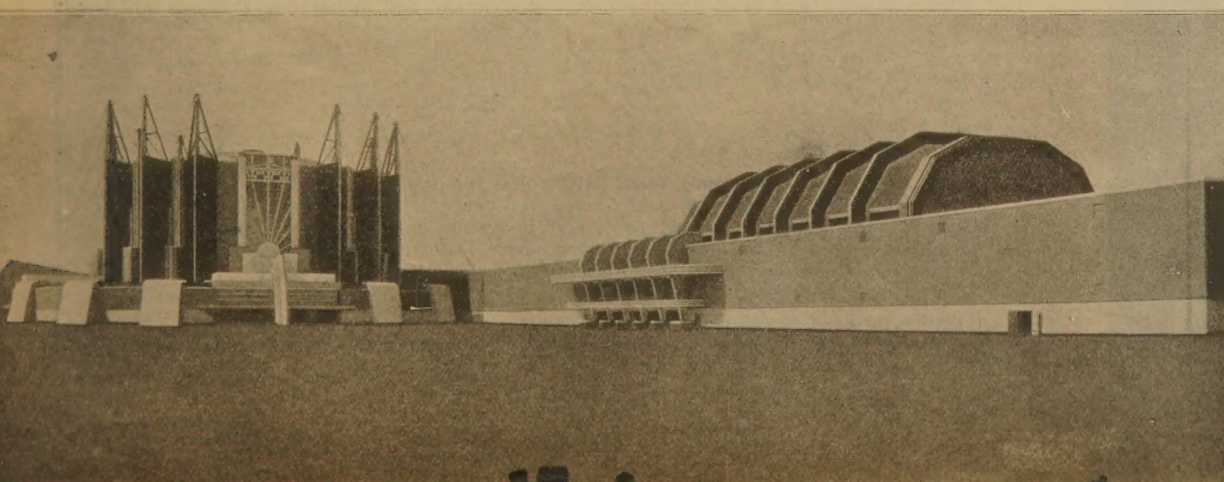
There's important business for the convention, The Grain Trade and the New Deal, never before have we been asked by our government to get together, standardize our hours of labor and wages, improve trade practices and eliminate unfair competition. Your particular code, whether it be terminal warehouse, the grain exchange, or the country grain elevator, will be presented and discussed; transportation difficulties and all important problems of grain marketing will be featured in the convention program.

The Century of Progress is a marvelous combination of education, beauty and entertainment. Unlimited opportunities are presented there, both for learning and recreation in a great variety of attractions. The Exposition attracts and pleases everybody.

While the Century of Progress will be the great attraction, the Chicago grain men insisted upon some special and unusual entertainment of their own, arrangements for which are now under way. You will surely be greatly benefited and well entertained by attending this annual convention, given under such unusual conditions.

G. E. BOOTH, President,  
Grain and Feed Dealers' Nat'l Ass'n.

Below is the Travel and Transport Building and Dome. This "sky-hung" dome strikes a new note in architecture at Chicago's 1933 Century of Progress Exposition. The roof is formed of metal plates suspended by steel cables hung from a circle of twelve steel towers and anchored by huge slabs of concrete. It is the first application on any significant scale to architecture of the principle of the suspension bridge. The Travel and Transport Dome is 125 feet high and 200 feet across, without a single arch, pillar, beam or other support to break its expanse. It is said to be the largest unobstructed area to be enclosed beneath a roof. The hall at the right is 1,000 feet long and windowless.





# All Aboard for National Meeting

## Sec'y Wallace Will Address the Chicago Convention

The Hon. Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, will appear on the program at the thirty-seventh annual convention of the Grain and Feed Dealers National Ass'n at the Congress Hotel, Chicago, at 10:30 a. m. on Wednesday, Sept. 20. He will discuss the work of the Adjustment Administration and will have an important message for the grain and feed interests.

## The Grain and Elevator Exhibit

Every grain dealer attending the Grain and Feed Dealers Nat'l Ass'n Annual Meeting and Code Conference will be interested in inspecting the attractive exhibit on the first floor of the Board of Trade Bldg.

Many new features have been added since our illustrated description of this free exhibit was published in the Journal for June 28th, viz.:

(1) A tray of the subclasses of Hard Winter Wheats, Soft Winter Wheats, Durum Wheats, Spring Wheats, and White Wheats.

(2) A tray of Australian, Canadian, Russian and French Wheat.

(3) A tray of the domestic corn—White, Yellow and Mixed, as well as corn from Argentina, South Africa, and a sample of Virginian Horse Tooth corn.

(4) A tray of twenty-eight varieties of Soy Beans.

(5) A tray of Grain Sorghums: Kafir, Milo, Feterita, Hegari, Ribbon Cane, and Red Top Cane.

(6) A tray of Millet and Flax.

(7) Samples of oats, barley and wheat from an irrigated farm operated by Mr. H. C. Gettert, Twin Falls, Idaho. The oats ran 106 bushels to the acre; barley ran 75 bushels to the acre and the wheat ran 70 bushels to the acre.

(8) Sample of Minnesota Flax, donated by Mr. F. S. Betz.

Also a model of the first Reaper and a

working model of a locomotive constructed by Peter Nieman of the Board of Trade.

This exhibit while designed primarily by Joe Schmitz of the Board of Trade Weighing Dept. to portray the development of the mechanical facilities for handling bulk grain during the last eighty years contains many features of special interest to everyone interested in the grain trade

## Convention Committees

Altho the great number of grain dealers who attend the 38th annual convention of the Grain & Feed Dealers Nat'l Ass'n in Chicago, Sept. 18, 19 and 20th, will no doubt wish to spend much of their time between business sessions at the interesting exhibition grounds of the Century of Progress, many will be ready for any entertainment the Board of Trade may have to offer and they are not going to be disappointed.

Under the able leadership of General Chairman M. L. Vehon, the following committees are working earnestly to prepare an attractive program of entertainment for the visitors:

**BANQUET COMMITTEE:** P. C. Sayles, chairman, L. N. Perrin, A. W. Kay, Michael Necas, F. G. Winter, L. G. Wood.

**GOLF COMMITTEE:** R. P. Boylan, chairman, L. T. Sayre, E. E. Bagley, F. L. Schreiner.

**ENTERTAINMENT COMMITTEE:** K. B. Pierce, chairman, O. S. Dowse, John Lowe, Roland McHenry, H. S. Klein, E. M. Combs.

**PUBLICITY COMMITTEE:** F. G. Coe, chairman, C. S. Beach, G. A. Koehl, G. L. Stebbins, E. J. Feehery.

**RECEPTION COMMITTEE:** B. B. Deniston, chairman, J. A. Beggs, A. K. Bliss, C. W. Elmer, J. P. Hermes.

**RESERVATION COMMITTEE:** Roland McHenry, chairman, H. S. Klein, C. W. Elmer.

The program for entertainment so far as prepared follows:

The Board of Trade convention committee has arranged a very interesting program for the entertainment of guests at the convention of the Grain and Feed Dealers National Ass'n on the occasion of its 38th annual convention in Chicago, Sept. 18, 19 and 20, 1933. The following program has been announced:

On Monday, Sept. 18, 12:30 p. m., there will be a golf contest for those addicted to the game at one of Chicago's leading courses, with pleasing entertainment and attractive prizes.

On Monday night, Sept. 18, at 10:30 p. m., the Board of Trade will entertain the visiting dealers at the Blue Ribbon Casino on the Century of Progress grounds, where a supper and elaborate entertainment will be furnished.

On Tuesday night, Sept. 19, at 6:00 p. m., the annual banquet will be held in the Joseph Urban room of the Congress Hotel, with entertainment during and after the dinner. An interesting program is being arranged.

The ladies will participate in all entertainment activities.

## Reduced Rail Rates to National Convention

The rail fare accorded you in coming to the Grain & Feed Dealers National Convention, Sept. 18-20, depends upon the accommodations you use, the day you leave, and the length of time you wish to stay in Chicago. Remember this above all, ask your local ticket agent for the lowest "World's Fair" rates—not for convention rates, for there are none.

**WESTERN LINES:** On Western lines there is a special week-end rate good going either Friday, Saturday, or Sunday, and returning any time within 10 days. Prices on this class of ticket vary from one fare for the round trip up to a fare-and-a-half for the round trip, depending upon point of origin and accommodations used. These tickets, like all first class tickets, are good for stopovers.

In general, the fare-and-a-half ticket for the round trip has a return limit of Nov. 15; the fare-and-a-third ticket for the round trip has a 30-day return limit; and the fare-and-a-tenth round trip ticket has a 16-day return limit.

Coach tickets are 55% of the one-way fare for the round trip good for 10 days when leaving Friday, Saturday, or Sunday. These reduced coach tickets are good in Pullmans from the more distant states such as Montana and beyond.

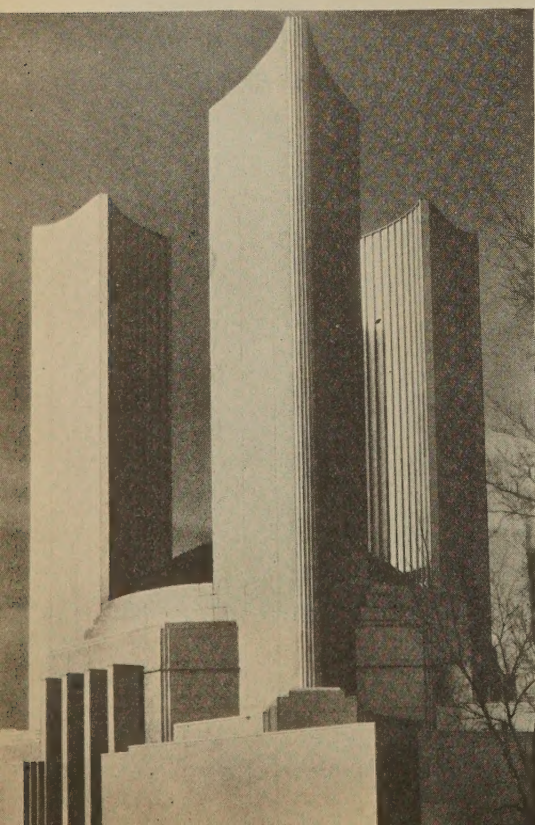
**PARTIES TRAVELING TOGETHER** can get a round trip ticket for the one-way fare good ten days leaving any day in the week when three persons travel together in coaches and buy their tickets at the same time. A party of four get a coach-rate of 95%, a party of 5 get 85%, and a party of 25 get their coach passage both ways for 75% of the one-way fare good 10 days.

**EASTERN LINES** offer round trip tickets good for ten days and for stopovers for one fare plus 25c when leaving point of origin on Tuesday or Saturday. Everyday coach rates in Eastern territory is five-sixths of the one-way fare for the round trip good 9 days.

Fare-and-a-half tickets are good for 30 days, but passengers must again leave on Tuesday or Saturday. One-and-a-third fare tickets are good for 16 days also leaving Tuesday or Saturday.

In case you wish to leave home Friday night buy a first class ticket to the point where the train will be at midnight and present this with your round trip World's Fair ticket for the full trip. This will enable you to retire and not be disturbed at midnight. It is well to remember, however, to buy the round trip World's Fair ticket from your home station so the return journey can be made all the way and without the necessity of purchasing a one-way ticket for the mileage covered on the going journey prior to Friday midnight.

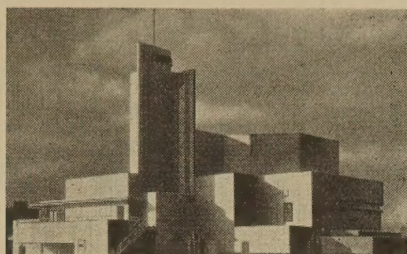
Check up the foregoing with your station agent today. He has the latest information on reduced fares. Do not let him charge you any more for the ticket you select from the above description, and make your Pullman and hotel reservations now!



At the left is shown three fluted towers, 150 feet high, rising around the 75-foot dome of the Federal Building of A Century of Progress Exposition—Chicago's 1933 World's Fair. These towers are triangular in section and their inner faces curved. They represent the three branches of government—executive, legislative and judicial. The towers are silhouetted at night by means of unusual lighting effects.

The Federal Building is 620 feet long by 300 feet wide, with a rotunda 70 feet in diameter surmounted by a 75-foot dome around which the towers are grouped. The Federal Building is constructed in juxtaposition to the Hall of the States.





## *Convention Visitors Welcome . . .*

We hope that visitors to the 37th Annual Convention of the Grain and Feed Dealers' National Association and to A Century of Progress will thoroughly enjoy their days spent in Chicago, and we extend them a cordial invitation to call at our offices, conveniently located in the Board of Trade Building, twenty-second floor.

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EXCHANGES



# Program for Chicago Convention

The 37th Annual Meeting of the Grain & Feed Dealers Nat'l Ass'n in Chicago, Sept. 18-20 promises to attract a larger number of grain and feed dealers than has previously assembled at one place. The discussion and amendment of the various tentative codes drawn by the different groups of the grain and feed trades should give all a clearer understanding of the aims and purposes of the new business regulations.

The Monday morning session will be a general meeting for all. Thereafter, the grain dealers will meet each morning, but the feed trade groups will hold continuous sessions until the three feed codes are harmonized to the satisfaction of all.

While the tentative codes will be the most absorbing subject presented to the different meetings many other urgent problems will be discussed. At present the formal business program is as follows:

## Monday, September 18, 9:30 A. M.

Call to order by President George E. Booth.  
Invocation—Dr. Henry Seymour Brown.

Address of Welcome on behalf of the Board of Trade of the City of Chicago—Peter B. Carey, President.

Response on behalf of the Grain and Feed Trades—Hugh A. Butler, Omaha, Nebr.

Address—"A National Transportation Policy"—Harry A. Wheeler, Chicago.

President's Annual Address—George E. Booth, Chicago.

Report of the Secretary-Treasurer—Charles Quinn, Toledo, O.

Presentation of Booster Prizes.

Appointment of Convention Committees.

## Monday Afternoon Session, 2 o'Clock.

(This Session is for the Feed Trade.)

All delegates attending the convention, and who are interested in the three codes for the feed trade, will assemble in the convention hall at 2 p. m. to discuss the tentative codes for both the wholesale feed trade and for the retail feed trade. E. C. Dreyer, Chairman of the Feed Committee of the Nat'l Association, will preside.

A. F. Seay, of St. Louis, Mo., chairman of the Code Committee for the American Feed Manufacturers' Ass'n, will explain that code which

has been presented to the Adjustment Administration at Washington.

Addresses will also be made by E. C. Dreyer, chairman of the Code Committee for the Feed Wholesalers, and by Fred M. McIntyre, of Potsdam, N. Y., Chairman of the Code Committee for the Retail Feed Trade.

After these addresses the convention will begin consideration of the tentative codes for both the wholesale and the retail feed trades so that these codes may be perfected for presentation to the Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

The feed dealers present at the convention will, if necessary, hold morning and afternoon sessions on Tuesday and Wednesday. It is their purpose to complete the code for the wholesale feed trade and the code for the retail feed trade before leaving Chicago.

## Tuesday, September 19, 9:30 A. M.

Address—"The Wheat Processing Tax in the Milling Industry"—Herman Steen, secretary of the Millers National Federation, Chicago.

Address: The Wheat Program of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration by Frank A. Theis, Washington, D. C., Chief Wheat Processing and Marketing.

All grain dealers interested in the three codes for the grain trade should attend this session. There will be a discussion of the code for the Terminal Elevators, the code for the Grain Exchanges and the code for the Country Grain Trade.

H. M. Stratton, of Milwaukee, will explain the Terminal Elevator Code.

E. J. Grimes, of Minneapolis, will talk on the code for the Grain Exchanges.

Ray B. Bowden, of Minneapolis, will discuss the code for the Country Grain Trade.

A general discussion of the three grain codes will follow.

## Wednesday, September 20, 9:30 A. M.

Address—"The Grain Trade and the New Deal"—Thomas Y. Wickham, Chicago, Chairman of the Grain Committee on National Affairs.

Address by the Hon. Secretary of Agriculture Henry A. Wallace, Washington, D. C.

Address—"Some Mechanics of Feed Mixing"—C. W. Sievert, of the American Dry Milk Institute, Inc., Chicago.

## COMMITTEE REPORTS:

Transportation—Harold L. Gray, Chairman, Crawfordville, Ind.

Legislation—C. C. Lewis, Chairman, Buffalo, N. Y.

Trade Rules—S. P. Mason, Chairman, Sioux City, Iowa.

Membership—H. L. Daunoy, Chairman, New Orleans, La.

Committee on Rejected Applications—W. J. Edwards, Chairman, St. Louis, Mo.

Crop Reports Committee—O. M. Kellogg, Chairman, Denver, Colo.

Grain Products Committee—E. C. Dreyer, Chairman, St. Louis, Mo.

Uniform Grades Committee—Frank C. Bell, Chairman, Omaha, Nebr.

Arbitration Appeals Committee—C. D. Sturtevant, Chairman, Omaha, Nebr.

Reports from the six Arbitration Committees and the Feed Arbitration Committee.

Unfinished Business.

Reports of Convention Committees.

Election and installation of officers.

New Business.

Adjournment.

## Entertainment.

The generous entertainment being provided by the Chicago Board of Trade will be up to the high standard established by its thoughtful members on the occasion of many previous gatherings of the National Ass'n in the windy city.

While every delegate will find himself pulled this way and that by thousands of attractive features of the World's Fair at the nearby

grounds of the Century of Progress it is hoped that none will be induced to forego the splendid entertainments tendered by the Board of Trade.

Monday afternoon the contest for the Boston Golf Trophy will be started at 12:30 at the Ravinloe Country Club, one of Chicago's leading golf courses. There will be entertainment and prizes.

Monday night at 10:30 the Chicago Board of Trade will entertain their guests at the Blue Ribbon Casino on the Century of Progress grounds. There will be a dinner and elaborate entertainment.

Tuesday night the annual banquet for all attending the convention will be held in the Joseph Urban room of the Congress Hotel, with entertainment during and after the dinner. Douglas Malloch, humorist and philosopher, will be the speaker of the evening.

Music by the Chicago Board of Trade Post's American Legion Band.

The ladies will take part in all entertainment activities.

## Board of Trade Post's Band Will Play

The Chicago Board of Trade Post's American Legion Band, which has captured many prizes in national band contests will supply music for the banquet tendered the visiting grain and feed dealers at the Congress Hotel Tuesday evening, Sept. 19th.

A photograph of this band which is national champion of American Legion bands is presented on the outside front cover of this number. This photograph shows the band on the steps of the Hall of Science, Century of Progress. The Director of this band, Armin F. Hand, was ass't band master to the late John Philip Sousa during the World War.

## Program of Terminal Weighmasters

The Terminal Grain Weighmasters National Ass'n will hold its 16th annual meeting at the Congress Hotel, Chicago, Sept. 17. J. A. SCHMITZ, weighmaster of the Chicago Board of Trade, will deliver an address of welcome.

HARRY R. CLARK, Omaha, will present his annual report as sec'y-treas.

Air suction as used in unloading and its effect, will be one of the topics of a round table discussion, including official warehousing of grain, what about the full capacity beam, and how are weigh-ups handled, and what are the fees.

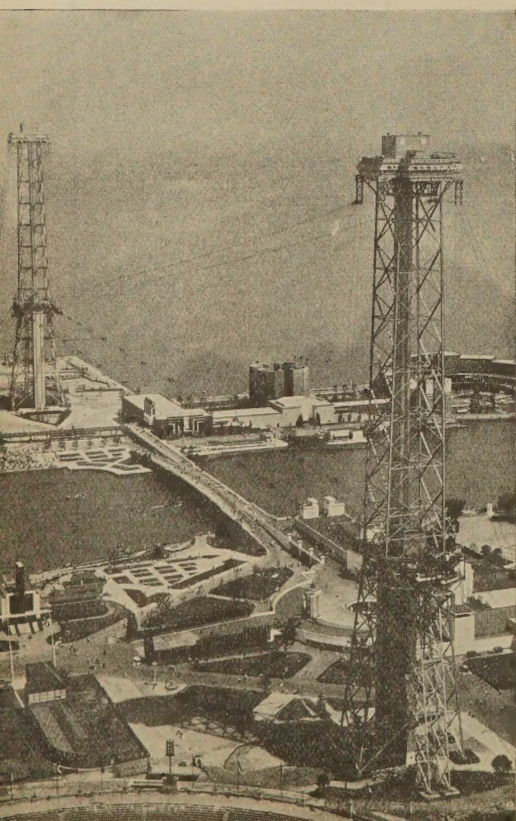
The usual luncheon is scheduled for 12 noon.

Officers will be elected for the ensuing year, those now officiating, besides Harry Clark, being M. H. Ladd, Milwaukee, pres. and H. A. Juneau, Superior, vice pres.

## Licensing Under A.A.A.

Under new regulations supplemental to those already in force the Sec'y of Agriculture is permitted on his own motion or on complaint from licensees to initiate proceedings to modify the terms of a license. Modification of license provisions may be considered in the course of any proceedings for the suspension or revocation of a license.

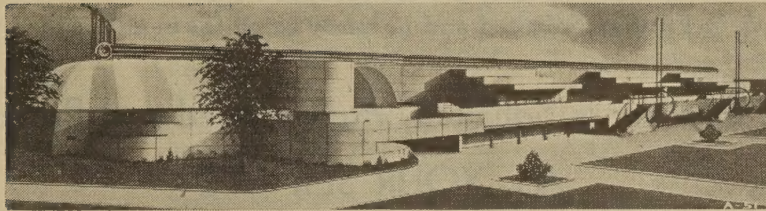
Any person licensed under the Adjustment Act who considers his business injured by the terms may file with the Sec'y an application for modifying the terms of the license giving his reasons. If the Sec'y finds the application reasonable he shall call a public hearing on the complaint and after the hearing take any lawful action he finds necessary.





# STRATTON GRAIN COMPANY

extends a hearty welcome to visiting grain men. Make our office your headquarters while in Chicago.



Agricultural Building at Chicago's 1933 World's Fair—A Century of Progress Exposition

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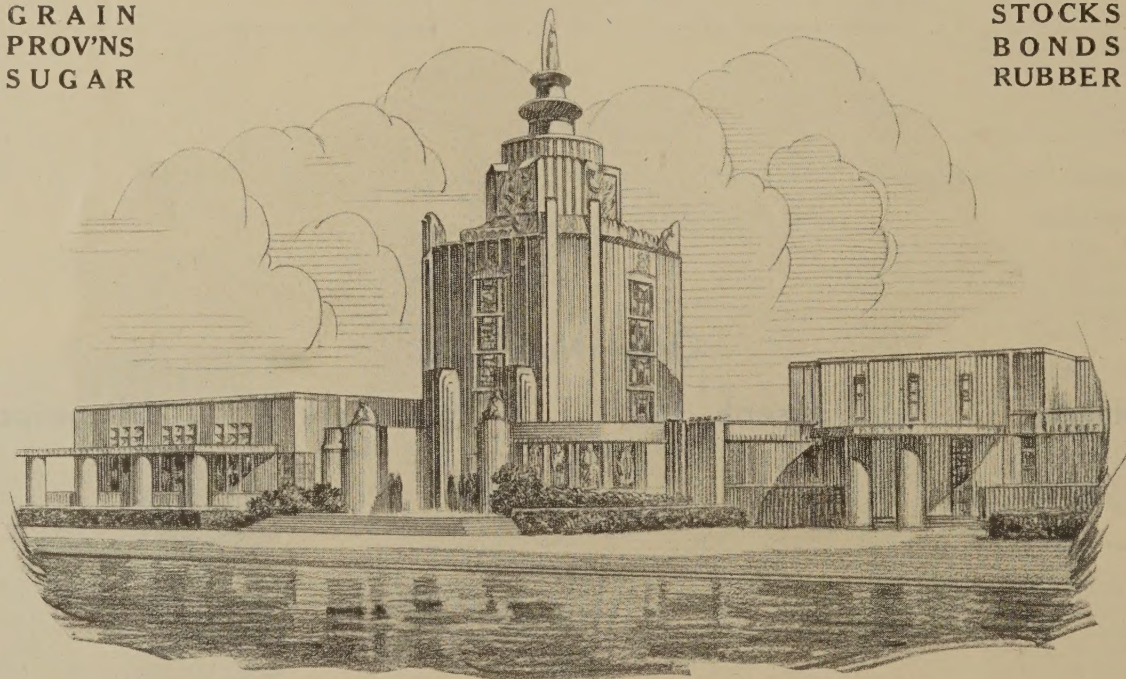
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# Code Conferences Need Your Help

## N.R.A. Simplifies Country Elevator Code

Information from R. B. Bowden, Minneapolis, sec'y of the National Federation of Country Elevator Ass'ns, after the submission and approval of the code for country grain elevators is that the definition of a country grain elevator was changed by the N.R.A., striking out "persons, firm, corporation or co-operative ass'n," so that the definition now reads:

The term "Country Grain Elevator" is hereby defined to be an elevator engaged in the business of receiving grain in less than carload lots and having permanent elevator and/or warehouse facilities for receiving and shipping grain.

Under this changed definition a "scooper" would not come under the code, because he has no elevator.

Mr. Bowden states that all provisions of the President's agreement are in effect as to country elevators, except that paragraphs 2, 3 and 6 are changed as below.

This leaves in effect paragraph 4 of the President's agreement, the blanket code, reading as follows:

The maximum hours fixed in the foregoing paragraphs 2 and 3 shall not apply to employes in establishments employing not more than two persons in towns of less than 2,500 population, nor to managers receiving more than \$35 per week.

This paragraph 4 frees the average country grain elevator from the hourly limitation. The mechanical equipment of the up-to-date country elevator has been designed to save labor so that only one man or at most two can handle the business. It is only when side lines such as coal, feed, lumber and feed grinding are carried on in connection that three or more men are employed.

Rates of pay, for all country elevators, even those employing but one or two men, are governed by the original paragraph 5 of the President's agreement. In towns of less than 2,500 population wages must be increased 20 per cent, provided this does not require wages in excess of \$12 per week; and in cities between 2,500 and 250,000 wages must be not less than \$14 per week.

In elevators employing three or more persons the code as approved by the N.R.A. reads:

2. Employes (other than factory or mechanical workers or artisans) shall be employed not more than a 48-hour week, averaged over a 6 months' period.

3. No factory or mechanical worker or artisan shall be employed for more than a 48-hour week averaged over a 6 months' period.

6. Factory or mechanical workers or artisans shall be paid not less than 30 cents per hour. This paragraph establishes a minimum rate of pay regardless of whether the employe is compensated on the basis of a time rate or on a piecework performance.

This paragraph 6 will apply to all country elevators, even those employing but one or two persons. It is a reduction from the 40 cents specified in the President's agreement to 30 cents.

By taking the President's agreement and substituting the numbered paragraphs 2, 3 and 6, any elevator operator should be able to determine the application of the code to his business, as all conditions are covered completely.

The code of fair competition submitted by the Federation of Country Elevator Ass'ns has not yet been acted upon, but will be set for hearing before the A. A. A. soon.

## Enforcement of Country Elevator Code

The National Federation of Country Grain Elevator Ass'ns has submitted to the A. A. A. the following provisions for the enforcement of the code of fair competition for the country elevator and warehouse trade of the U. S. A. as a substitute for paragraph headed "Board of Arbitration":

Enforcement of the provisions of this code shall be within the jurisdiction of the National Federation of Country Grain Elevator Ass'ns.

Each association, member of the Federation, shall set up an Ass'n Board of Control of three persons.

Member associations of this Federation shall, within any crop production area not less than one state, set up a state or regional board of control of five persons, including at least one representative of each type of elevator marketing system of that area.

The Federation shall set up a National Board of Control of seven persons, which shall also be its duly elected board of directors.

Charges of violation of any provision of this code may be filed against any elevator, thru the recognized Ass'n Board of Control of which such elevator is a member, or, in case such elevator is not member of any such recognized ass'n, thru the state or regional board of control in the area where the elevator is located.

Any board of control thru which a charge or an appeal is filed as provided herein, shall have power to gather and examine such evidence as may be pertinent to the case.

The decision of the Ass'n Board of Control shall have the effect of law, subject to appeal to the state or regional board of control, or to the National Board of Control.

The decision of the state or regional board of control shall have the effect of law, subject to appeal to the National Board of Control.

The decision of the National Board of Control shall have the effect of law, subject only to review, modification, affirmation or reversal by the Secretary of Agriculture of the United States of his duly appointed representative. ●

## Mill Elevators Under Grain Code

Millers operating country elevators have the option of placing the elevators under the code approved for country grain elevators, according to a recent announcement by the N. R. A.

If the mill operates also as an elevator a separation of employes must be made, mill employes not to be placed in the elevator. The option may be exercised whether the elevator is operated as part of the mill or at other locations. It is necessary to sign the President's re-employment agreement, specifying that this applies to the country elevator part of the business.

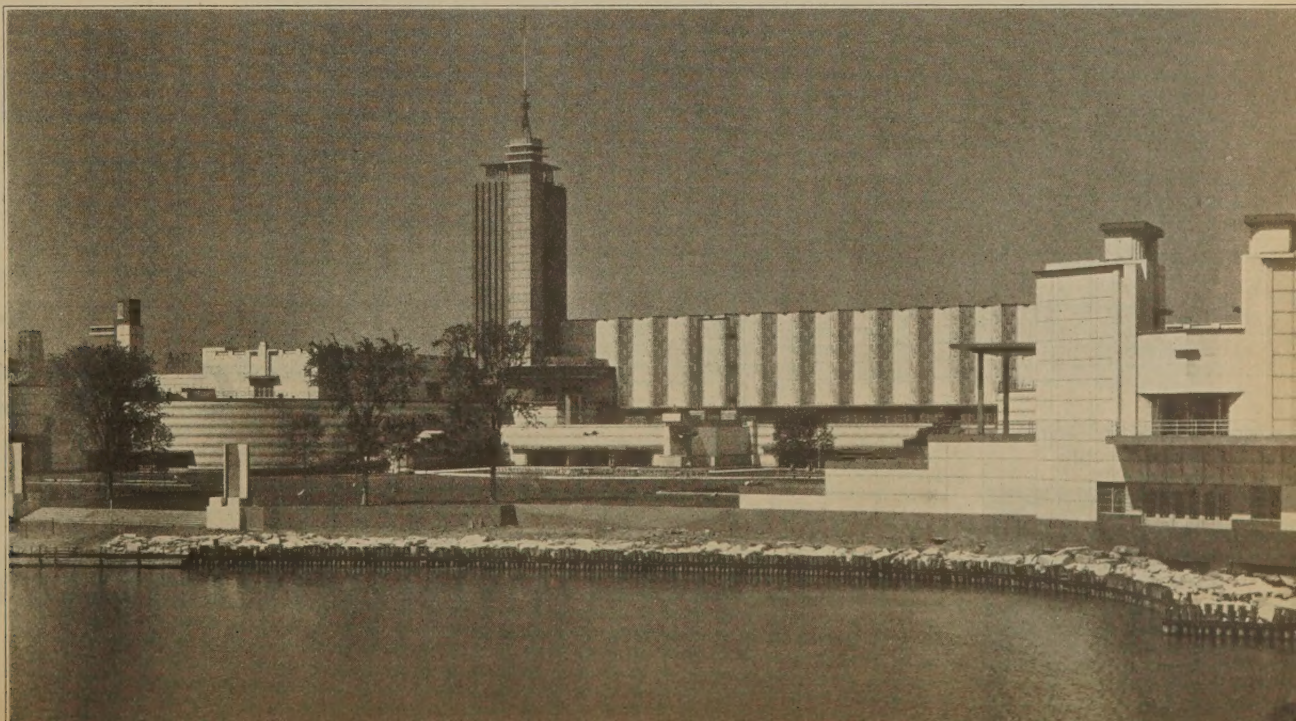
## Corn Millers' Code

The American Corn Millers Federation has submitted a code of fair competition to the A. A. A., containing provisions for standardization of forms of sales contracts, package differentials, bases of sale, and carrying charges. It would prohibit waiving charges or the refund of any charges specified in a contract, quotations or invoices to be made on bulk basis when shipments were made in sacks, guaranteeing against price decline, shipment on consignment, rebates, commercial bribery, and selling below cost.

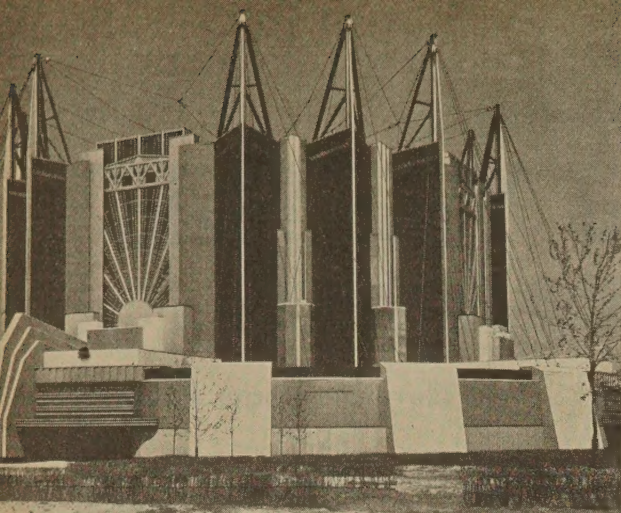
Carrying charges of one-sixth cent per 100 lbs. per day on corn meal and 2c a ton on hominy feed beyond the contract period are specified under terms of the code.

The re-employment section follows the president's blanket code.

*Below is shown where the magic of modern science is being portrayed this year in Chicago—the Hall of Science of A Century of Progress. This huge structure, 700 by 400 feet, is shaped like a U, and encloses on three sides a court capable of accommodating 80,000 persons. At one corner rises a 176-foot tower equipped with a carillon. The building faces a beautiful lagoon, an island and Lake Michigan beyond. At night it has the appearance of a brilliantly illuminated metal and glass creation, rising from colored terraces.*







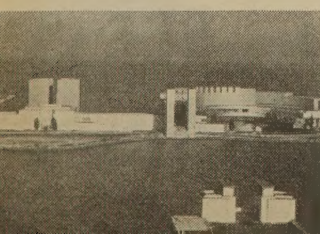
The Travel and Transport Building  
A Century of Progress, Chicago

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and Their Good Wives

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# Grain Exchanges Adopt Code

Following a 2-days' conference with the A. A. A. at Washington Aug. 30 and 31 the grain exchanges drafted a code, which on Sept. 8 was approved by the directors of the Chicago Board of Trade and forwarded to Washington. After the other exchanges that participated in the drafting of the code signify their acceptance, as expected, the Administration will hold a public hearing. Following are the provisions of the code:

This code of fair competition for grain exchanges and members thereof is, when approved by the President of the United States, and by the Secretary of Agriculture under the authority conferred by the Agricultural Adjustment Act (A.A.A.) and the National Industrial Recovery Act (N.I.R.A.), the code of and for grain exchanges and members thereof of the United States.

**Art. I. Purpose.** The purpose of this code is to assist in effectuating the policies set out in the declaration of policy in section 2 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act and in title I of the National Industrial Recovery Act; and thereby to assist in the maintenance of free and open markets so as to make possible the effective marketing of producers' grain in reducing and relieving unemployment, in improving standards of labor, and otherwise in rehabilitating industry and agriculture.

**Art. II. Definitions.** (a) The term "grain exchange" or "exchange," as used herein, shall mean any organized association, incorporated or unincorporated, of members engaged in the business of buying or selling grain for immediate or future delivery or of receiving the same for sale on consignment.

(b) The term "member," as used herein, shall mean any person, firm, copartnership, association, cooperative association of producers, copartnership or corporation holding membership in a grain exchange under its rules and regulations.

(c) The term "employee," as used herein, shall mean any person employed by a grain exchange or by any member of any grain exchange excepting (1) any employee who because of the nature of his employment comes under the terms of any other code under the Agricultural Adjustment Act or under the National Industrial Recovery Act and excepting (2) any employee engaged in the management, care or operation of any terminal elevator, country elevator, mill, processing plant, or office building.

(d) The term "employer," as used herein, shall mean any grain exchange or any member of any grain exchange.

(e) The term "grain," as used herein, shall mean wheat, corn, oats, barley, rye, flax, and sorghum.

(f) The terms "future delivery," "futures," "future trades," and "future contracts" shall have the meaning fixed by the Grain Futures Act.

(g) The term "Secretary" shall mean the Secretary of Agriculture of the United States.

**Art. III.** Pursuant to subsection (a) of Section 7 of National Industrial Recovery Act, this code is subject to the following conditions:

(a) That employees shall have the right to organize and bargain collectively through representatives of their own choosing and shall be free from the interference, restraint, or coercion of employers of labor, or their agents, in the designation of such representatives or in self-organization or in other concerted activities for the purpose of collective bargaining or other mutual aid or protection;

(b) That no employee and no one seeking employment shall be required as a condition of employment to join any company union or to refrain from joining, organizing or assisting a labor organization of his own choosing; and

(c) That employers shall comply with the maximum hours of labor, minimum rates of pay and other conditions of employment approved or prescribed by the President.

**Art. IV.** (a) No employer shall employ any person under 16 years of age.

(b) Employees (other than factory or mechanical workers or artisans, outside salesmen; and employees in a position of responsibility and now receiving more than \$35 per week) shall not be employed for more than a 44-hour week averaged over a six months period. The hour provision shall not apply to accounting, clerical, or office staffs, grain inspectors, samplers, weighers, testers, or handlers during unpredictable emergencies affecting the industry.

(c) No factory or mechanical worker or artisan shall be employed for more than 42 hours per week averaged over a six months period. This class of employees comprises not more than one per cent of the total number of employees.

(d) Employees (other than factory or mechanical workers or artisans) shall be paid not less than \$15 per week. All employees except managers and executives shall, if employed for more than the maximum hours specified, be paid for all such excess time at the rate of time and one third.

(e) No factory or mechanical worker or artisan shall be paid less than 40c per hour.

(f) No employer shall reduce the compensation now being paid even though such compensation is in excess of the minimum herein provided and even though the hours worked are hereby reduced.

**Art. V. Trade Practices.** (a) In addition to the matters covered by this code, the several exchanges have regulated and are expected to regulate trade practices of such exchanges and of their respective members under rules and regulations which have been, are now, or shall hereafter be in effect.

(b) Each exchange shall require its members to demand and receive from all customers, both members and non-member customers, and to maintain at all times, subject to reasonable regulations as to call and notice, minimum margins on all future trades in grain excepting futures trades and contracts of the following classes:

(1) Members' or non-members' hedging

trades; which are hereby defined as futures bought or sold offset against a similar amount of cash grain or cash grain products bought or sold.

(2) Members' or non-members' spreading trades; which are hereby defined as (I) purchases or sales of futures in one market offset by sales or purchases of futures in the same grain in a similar amount in another market; and (II) purchases or sales of futures in the same grain in a similar amount in the same market in another delivery month.

(3) Trades in grain futures on any exchange not exceeding 2,000,000 bus. to the extent that such trades are offset by future trades in another grain or in provisions on the same or another exchange.

Such minimum margins for all open future contracts (excepting those mentioned in subparagraphs (1), (2), and (3) hereof) for aggregate purchases or aggregate sales of any one grain for any one customer shall be 10% of the market price on open contracts for 250,000 bushels or less; on open contracts for over 250,000 bushels but less than 2,000,000 bushels, 10% of the market price of the first 250,000 bushels and 15% of the market price of the remainder; on open contracts for over 2,000,000 bushels, 10% of the market price of the first 250,000 bushels, 15% of the market price of the next 1,750,000 bushels, and 20% of the market price of the remainder.

(c) Each exchange shall continue in force and effect (until changed, modified or abolished, as hereinafter provided, when market conditions shall permit), the present regulations forbidding trading during any day in contracts for future



Lighting effects more spectacular than ever before conceived or witnessed by men flood the grounds and buildings of A Century of Progress in glamorous beauty by night.

Intriguing glimpses of the glowing displays entrance the eyes and excite the imagination of Century of Progress throngs. At the top is the glowing facade of the entrance to the Administration Building; to the right, a court of the Hall of Science; in the center, the Temple of Jehol, and below a panoramic view of the Exposition by night, with the flashing structure of the thrilling "Sky Ride" towering above.—Engraving from Lumbermen's Mutual Casualty Bulletin.



delivery of wheat, rye, barley, corn and oats at prices in excess of those scheduled in present regulations above or below the average closing prices of the preceding market day.

(d) Each exchange shall vest in its board of directors or governors, or in a properly constituted committee, plenary authority to establish, modify or abolish from time to time (1) limitation of daily fluctuations in the price of futures above provided for in subparagraph (c), subject, however, to the approval of the Secretary, (2) limitation of the amount of members' or non-members' open contracts for the purchase or sale of futures, and (3) margin requirements to be put up and maintained for futures by members and non-members in excess of, but not less than, the minimum requirements fixed in subparagraph (b) hereof.

(e) For the proper enforcement of this article (V), each exchange shall authorize and require a properly authorized committee (to be known as the Business Conduct Committee) to investigate any or all transactions of any member and to that end (1) summarily to examine any and all books, records, contracts, accounts, and papers of such members, (2) summarily to require such member to make full and complete reports as to the facts of any or all transactions when requested, and (3) to make recommendations to the proper authority in the exchange for disciplinary action. Such Business Conduct Committee shall be composed of exchange members not directly or indirectly financially interested for their own account in future contracts. Such committee shall be authorized and required to engage such clerks, accountants, and other employees not members of the exchange necessary to make such examination, investigation and report. The Secretary or his duly appointed representative or representatives shall have at all times the right to attend all meetings of the Business Conduct Committee of each exchange. Each exchange shall cause to be disciplined any member who shall violate any of the provisions of this article or any rule or regulation made pursuant thereto.

**Art. VI. Administration of Code.**—The Grain Committee on National Affairs shall appoint a committee to be known as the Code Administration Committee, composed of seven members, not more than two of whom shall be from any one exchange. It shall be the duty of the Code Administration Committee to assist in carrying out the provisions and purposes of the National Industrial Recovery Act and the Agricultural Adjustment Act and rules and regulations made pursuant thereto and this code for the Grain Exchanges and members thereof. The Secretary or his duly appointed representative or representatives shall have at all times the right to attend all meetings of the Code Administration Committee.

**Art. VII. Reports to Secretary.**—Each exchange shall provide by law or otherwise that it will, on request, render to the Secretary reports of such information as may be pertinent to the enforcement of the provisions of this code, at such times and in such form as he may prescribe; and that the Secretary shall have the right either in person or by duly appointed representative or representatives to examine during reasonable business hours the books of the exchange and of any member thereof, so far as may be pertinent to the enforcement of this code.

All information obtained by or furnished to the Secretary pursuant to the preceding paragraph shall remain the confidential information of the Secretary and shall not be disclosed by him except upon lawful demand made by the President, by either House of the Congress, or any committee thereof, or by any court.

**Art. VIII.**—This code and all the provisions thereof are expressly made subject to the right of the President, in accordance with the provisions of Clause 10 (b) of the National Industrial Recovery Act, from time to time to cancel or modify any order, approval, license, rule or regulation, issued under Title I of said Act, and specifically to the right of the President to cancel or modify his approval of this code or

any conditions imposed by him upon his approval thereof. The provisions of this code may be changed, amended or modified by the exchanges executing the same, with the approval and consent of the Secretary.

**Art. IX. Grain Futures Act.**—Nothing contained herein shall in any way be construed as conflicting with the Grain Futures Act, approved Sept. 21, 1922 (42 Stat. 998), or rules and regulations established thereunder by the Secretary under power conferred on the Secretary under said act. All reports, regulations and rules required now and in the future under authority of such act and subsequent regulations thereof are in no wise dispensed with under this agreement. All such reports and examinations provided for in this code may be in addition to those already required under the Grain Futures Act and subsequent regulations and rules thereto.

**Art. X.**—This code shall go into effect ten days after its approval by the President of the United States and by the Secretary and shall expire upon the termination of the Agricultural Adjustment Act and National Industrial Recovery Act.

Sales of fertilizer in the Southern states increased 400,000 tons the first six months of 1933, to 2,237,700 tons, indicating higher yields of cotton on the acres not plowed under.

The A. A. A. has announced that it will not permit cotton growers to evade the terms of the offer on agreements to plow up cotton. Their cotton will be plowed up by field forces of the A. A. A. and the expense of doing so charged up to them.

## G. & F. D. N. A. Conventions for 37 Years

1896, Nov. 9, Chicago, Ill., Ass'n organized.  
1897, June 29-30, Des Moines, Ia.  
1898, Nov. 2-3, Chicago, Ill.  
1899, Oct. 18-19, Chicago, Ill.  
1900, Nov. 20-21, Indianapolis, Ind.  
1901, Oct. 2-3, Des Moines, Ia.  
1902, Oct. 1-3, Peoria, Ill.  
1903, Oct. 6-8, Minneapolis, Minn.  
1904, June 22-24, Milwaukee, Wis.  
1905, June 2-3, Niagara Falls, N. Y.  
1906, June 4-5, Chicago, Ill.  
1907, Oct. 2-3, Cincinnati, O.  
1908, Oct. 15-17, St. Louis, Mo.  
1909, Oct. 6-8, Indianapolis, Ind.  
1910, Oct. 10-12, Chicago, Ill.  
1911, Oct. 9-11, Omaha, Neb.  
1912, Oct. 1-3, Norfolk, Va.  
1913, Oct. 14-16, New Orleans, La.  
1914, Oct. 12-14, Kansas City, Mo.  
1915, Oct. 11-13, Peoria, Ill.  
1916, Sept. 25-28, Baltimore, Md.  
1917, Sept. 24-26, Buffalo, N. Y.  
1918, Sept. 23-25, Milwaukee, Wis.  
1919, Oct. 13-15, St. Louis, Mo.  
1920, Oct. 11-13, Minneapolis, Minn.  
1921, Oct. 3-5, Chicago, Ill.  
1922, Oct. 2-4, New Orleans, La.  
1923, Oct. 1-3, Des Moines, Ia.  
1924, Sept. 22-24, Cincinnati, O.  
1925, Oct. 12-14, Kansas City, Mo.  
1926, Oct. 18-20, Buffalo, N. Y.  
1927, Oct. 10-12, Omaha, Neb.  
1928, Sept. 24-26, Boston, Mass.  
1929, Oct. 14-16, Peoria, Ill.  
1930, Oct. 13-15, Chicago, Ill.  
1931, Oct. 12-14, Houston, Tex.  
1932, Sept. 19-21, French Lick, Ind.  
1933, Sept. 18-20, Chicago, Ill.

## New Members National Association

While the hustling boosters of the National Ass'n have met with conditions which were decidedly discouraging they persistently kept at work, and much to their credit obtained 145 new members. Their work has been greatly handicapped by the meddling Farm Board, the bank moratorium, and the general business depression. The many code conferences recently have greatly stimulated active interest in membership, and since July 1st, ninety-three new members have been admitted. Other applications are now under consideration by the board of directors.

While the membership boosters will, no doubt, keep a vigilant lookout for new applications, any of the Committee on Membership will be glad to receive more applications. This committee is composed of: H. L. Daunoy, chairman, New Orleans, La.; I. C. Harden, Omaha, Neb.; Hubert W. Root, Buffalo, N. Y.; Wallace Lerigo, Davenport, Ia.; O. H. Ulring, Minneapolis, Minn.; L. H. Connell, Denver, Colo.

Since July 1st the following members have been admitted:

**Arkansas:** Warren Cotton Oil & Manufacturing Co., Warren.

**California:** A. J. Ames, Pacific Bone Coal and Fertilizing Co., Stevenson Company, Inc., and Van Grain Co., San Francisco.

**Florida:** Lakeland Cash Feed Co., Lakeland; Brandon Mill & Elevator Co., Marianna; Hoskins & Green Co., Inc., and Miami Home Milk Producers Ass'n, Miami; Jackson Grain Co., Tampa.

**Illinois:** J. J. Badenoch Co., Edward H. Bagley, James A. Begg, Robert P. Boylan, Frank E. Chamberlin, B. B. Denniston & Co., G. F. Diehl & Co., C. W. Elmer, John P. Hermes, Thos. M. Howell, Daniel F. Rice & Co., Rogers Grain Co., Lawrence J. Ryan, Charles J. Siefert, R. H. Smart & Co., M. L. Vehon & Co., W. E. Webbe, D. K. Winton, and A. W. Withrow, Chicago.

**High Elevator Co., Decatur; General Grain Corporation, Mattoon; Watson Grain Co., Paxton.**

**Indiana:** Fred W. Scholl Grain Co., Inc., Indianapolis, and Heise Brothers, Orleans.

**Iowa:** Frye Grain Co., Ames; C. A. Davis Grain Co., Cedar Rapids; John E. Greig, Esterville; Tri-State Grain Co., Shenandoah, and A. E. DeCou, Woodbine.

**Kansas:** Seymour Packing Co., Topeka.

**Kentucky:** Van Meter-Terrell Feed Co., Lexington; Milton Crowe, Louisville; Kentucky Feed Mills, Louisville; Owensboro Grain Co., Owensboro.

**Louisiana:** J. T. Gibbons, Inc., New Orleans.

**Michigan:** A. K. Zinn & Co., Battle Creek; Michigan Feed & Grain Co., Detroit.

**Minnesota:** H. A. Joub, Minneapolis; H. F. Shepherdson Company, Minneapolis.

**Missouri:** Mensendieck Grain Co., Kansas City; Staley Milling Co., No. Kansas City; E. H. Sullivan Grain Co., Kansas City; Pike Grain Co., Louisiana; W. W. Pollock Mill & Elevator Co., Mexico; Farmers Elevator & Exchange Co., Palmyra; Penney Grain Co., St. Joseph; Jostes-Lusk Grain Co., and J. F. Quinlivan & Bro. Feed Co., St. Louis.

**Nebraska:** Lohnes Grain Co., Johnsen; Cherny & Watson Lumber Co., North Bend; Dolphin-Jones Grain Co., Farmers Terminal Elevator Co., Maney Milling Co., Nye & Jenks Grain Co., and The Swanick Grain Company, Omaha.

**New Jersey:** Interstate Grain & Feed Co., New Brunswick.

**New York:** Frontier Feed & Grain Co., Buffalo; Malone Milling Co., Inc., Malone, and Allen V. Smith, Inc., Marcellus Falls.

**North Carolina:** Goldsboro Milling Co., Goldsboro.

**Ohio:** Teegardin Grain Company, Duval; F. J. Wood & Sons, London, and W. E. Tuttle & Company, Springfield.

**Oklahoma:** Central Grain Co., Enid.

**Oregon:** Walter Johnson and C. M. Wendell & Co., Portland.

**South Carolina:** Dantzler & Company, Charleston.

**Tennessee:** Effie Holt McCormack, Bristol; E. E. Buxton and Humphreys Godwin Co., Inc., Memphis.

**Texas:** Sugar Land Feed Co., Sugar Land, and Ruhmann Grain & Seed Co., Waco.

**Washington:** Henry Kleinberg, Inc., and W. J. Lake & Co., Inc., Seattle; Kenworthy Grain & Milling Co., Tacoma, and J. J. Chisholm & Co., Inc., Walla Walla.

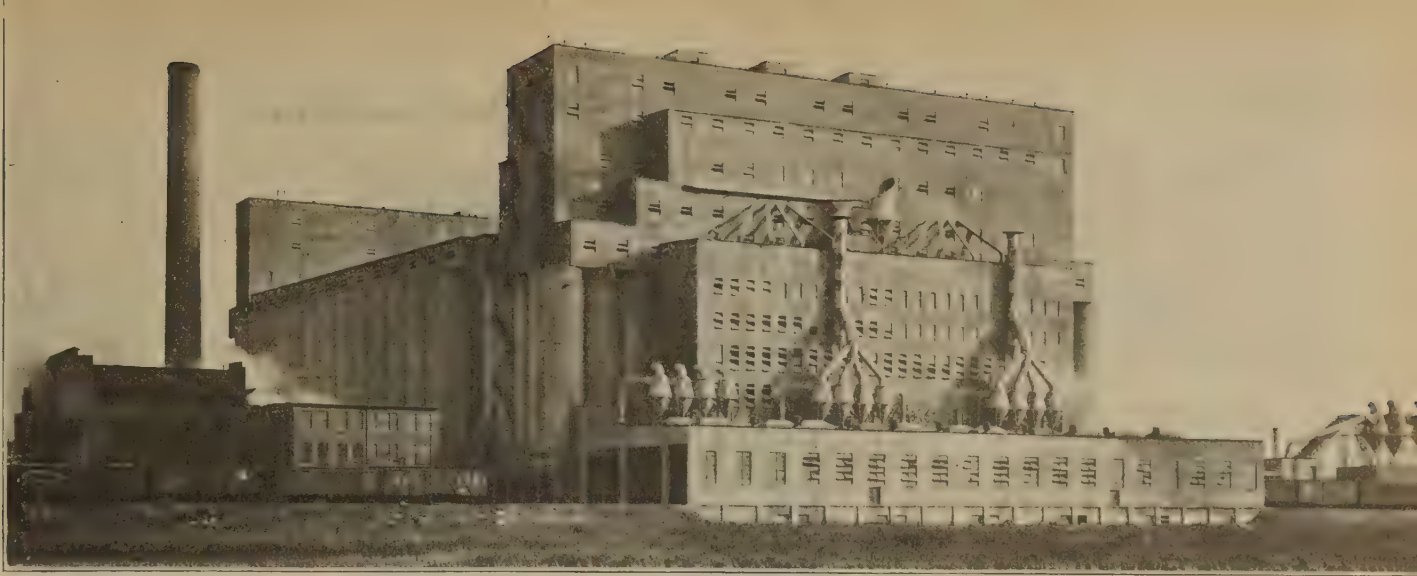
**Wisconsin:** Northern Elevator Co., and Rahr Malting Co., Manitowoc; Roy I. Campbell and E. J. Koppelman, Milwaukee, and T. H. Cochran Co., Portage.

In addition to the foregoing the Butler-Welsh Grain Co. of Omaha has taken out branch membership at Nebraska City.



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## Feed Men to Draft Code in Chicago

David K. Steenbergh, sec'y of the National Federation of Feed Ass'ns, has sent a letter to the trade requesting all to join the Federation and to contribute to the financing of the work of code making.

The wage and labor part of the code has been approved by the N. R. A., so that retail feed store employees may work a maximum of 48 hours per week, but not more than 8 hours per day except on days preceding legal holidays and an additional 12 days in any six months period when a 10 hour day may be permitted. All retail feed stores must be open at least 52 hours per week except in cases where the store hours were less prior to the passage of the National Industrial Recovery Act in which case the hours which any store is open may be increased but must not be reduced.

The Federation will hold its first annual Convention at the Congress Hotel, Chicago, Sept. 18-19-20, 1933. This will be at the same time and in the same place as the annual meeting of the Grain and Feed Dealers National Ass'n. The feed men join with the Grain and Feed Dealers National Ass'n for its opening meeting Monday morning, Sept. 18, and will start an independent meeting Monday afternoon, Sept. 18, also holding independent feed meetings morning and afternoon on both the following days.

The purposes will be to complete a final drafting of the retail feed industry code and a final drafting of the wholesale feed distributors code so that they both may be presented to Washington as promptly after the meeting as possible and, of course, to perfect a permanent organization of the National Federation of Feed Ass'ns.

E. C. Dreyer will preside over the Monday afternoon meeting with both wholesale and retail feed representatives present. Among the speakers will be A. F. Seay, St. Louis, Chairman of the Code Committee of the American Feed Manufacturers Ass'n, and F. M. McIntyre, Potsdam, N. Y., president of the Eastern Federation of Feed Merchants. Mr. Dreyer will also deliver his address as president of the organization and Dave Steenbergh will make a report as Secy.-Treas.

For purposes of finally deciding upon the codes, the feed meeting will eventually be split into two sections. Mr. Dreyer will preside over the retail section as president of the National Federation of Feed Ass'ns, and Fred Zinn, Battle Creek, Mich., will preside over the wholesale section as pres. of the National Feed Distributors Ass'n, which is affiliated with the National Federation of Feed Ass'ns.

Ass'ns holding direct membership as of Aug. 29, are: Eastern Federation of Feed Merchants, Potsdam, N. Y.; Iowa Millers & Feed Dealers Ass'n, New Hampton, Ia.; N. O. Retail Feed Dealers & Pet Supply Ass'n, New Orleans, La.; Ohio Grain, Mill & Feed Dealers Ass'n, Toledo, O.; Pennsylvania Millers and Feed Dealers Ass'n, Harrisburgh, Pa.; and Farmers Elevator Service Co., Ralston, Ia.

## Saving Pigs to Destroy

Two bulletins issued by the department of agriculture arrived on the same mail in this office. The lengthy bulletin describes the work of the department in finding how pigs come to be infected by the round worm, and how they can be saved.

The short bulletin reports that 550,000 pigs were bought by the government in the first six days of the crusade to reduce pork production.

Now that we know how to save pigs from round worms, why not turn round worms



*Storr's Modernistic Statue of Ceres Capping the Tower of Chicago Board of Trade Building*

loose among the pigs and sows that the department was to slaughter? Thus the farmer would be saved some millions in transporting the pigs and sows to market, and the government would save double prices paid for

them as well as the per head tax the packers are being paid for killing them.

And if bad comes to worst, the government could prohibit the use of hog cholera remedies and let a few million die that way. Through the distribution of round worms and hog cholera a lot of time and money and jobs could be saved.—St. Louis *Daily Live Stock Reporter*.

## Drop in Farm Purchasing Power

Farmers' purchasing power, in terms of exchange of farm products for other goods, dropped 10 per cent from July 15 to Aug. 15, because of price declines for farm products coincident with price advances of things that farmers buy, according to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. The August farm price index was 72 compared to 76 in July, 64 in June and 59 in August a year ago.

The index of prices of farm products in local markets dropped 4 points from July 15 to August 15, whereas prices paid by farmers rose 5 points. The ratio of prices received to prices paid was 64 per cent of pre-war in mid-August, compared with 71 in July, 15 and 53 in August a year ago.

The average farm price of wheat declined from 86.9 to 74.7 cents a bushel during the month ended Aug. 15, dollar appreciation and realization that total wheat supplies available for the 1933-34 season would be in excess of probable domestic requirements being regarded as factors in the decline.

## Get Your Tickets Early

When registering at the national meeting next Monday morning, be sure to get tickets to the balcony and tower of the beautiful Board of Trade building as well as tickets to the Board of Trade exhibit of the development of the mechanical facilities for handling bulk grain on the main floor of the Board of Trade.

All these tickets are free to dealers attending the convention.

Geo. E. Farrell has been appointed associate chief of the wheat section of the A. A. A. to assist M. L. Wilson.



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Corner Suites—Parlor, Bedroom with Bath	-	\$10.00 up
Parlor, 2 Bedrooms with Bath	- - - -	\$20.00 up
Rooms with Detached Bath	- - - -	\$3.00 up
—for two	- - - -	\$4.50 up

## CONGRESS HOTEL

Official Headquarters  
for Grain and Feed Men  
Sept. 18th, 19th, 20th

Michigan Blvd. at Congress St. - CHICAGO

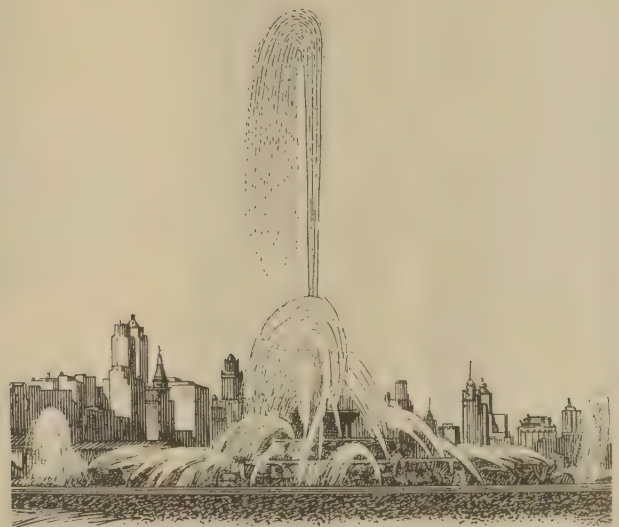


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400,000 Bushels

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1,125,000 Bushels

### KEYSTONE ELEVATOR

South Chicago  
1,750,000 Bushels

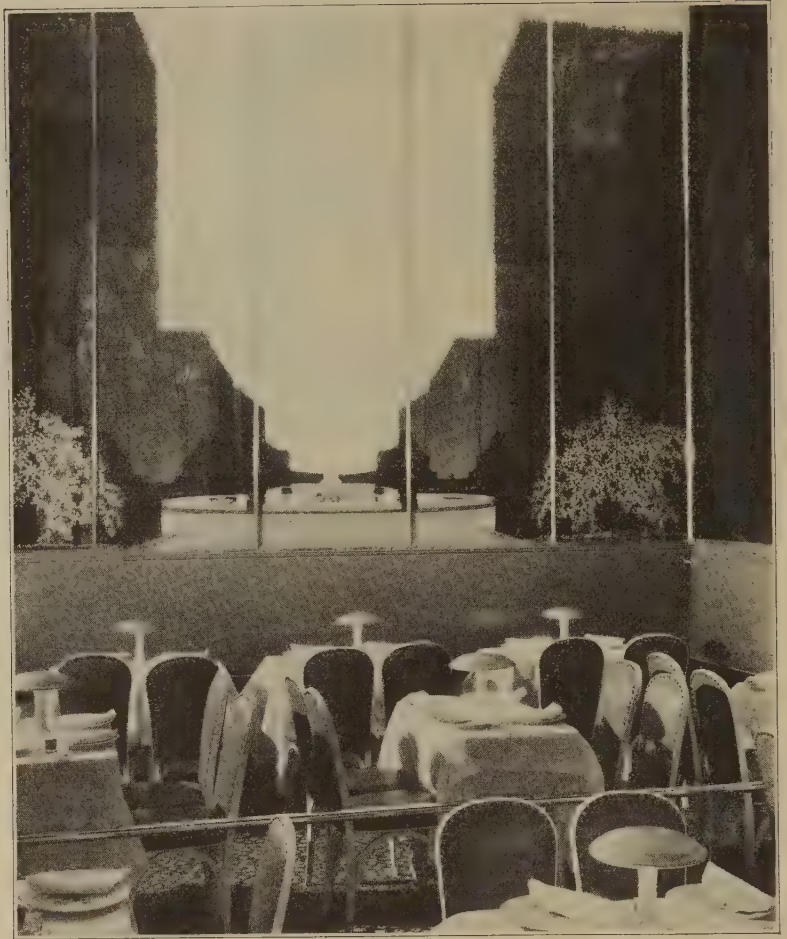
### COLLINGWOOD NO. 1

Ontario  
200,000 Bushels

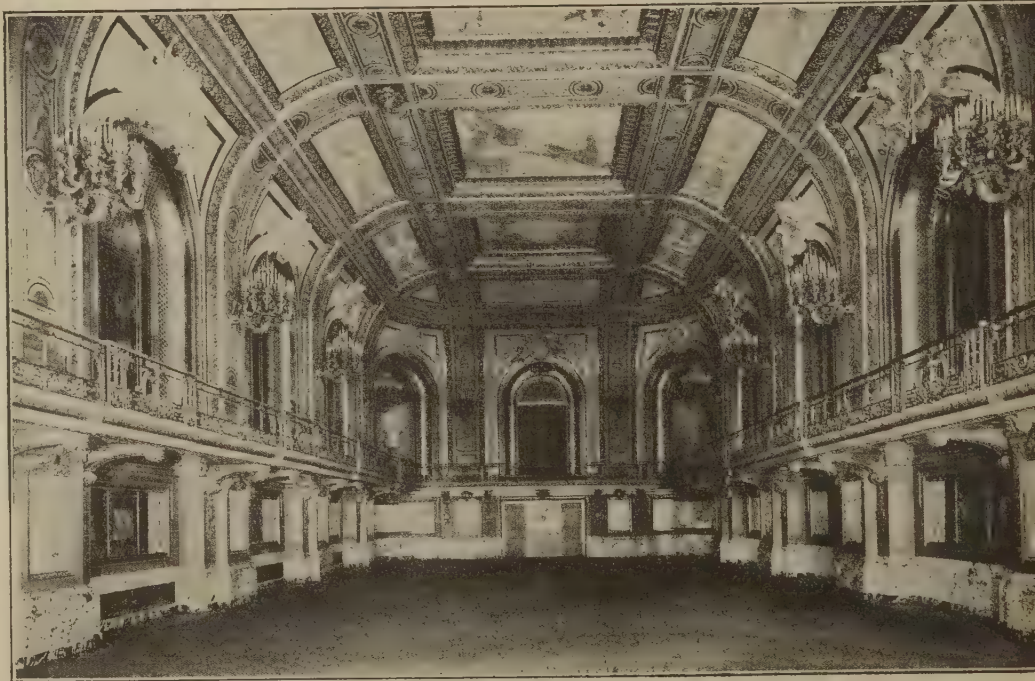




The New Chicago Board of Trade Building where all convention delegates will be cordially welcomed during the 37th annual meeting of the Grain and Feed Dealers Nat'l Ass'n.



The Famous Modern Joseph Urban Room of the Congress Hotel, Chicago, where banquet will be served the convention delegates Tuesday evening.



The magnificent Gold Room of the Congress Hotel, headquarters and meeting hall of the Grain and Feed Dealers Nat'l Ass'n during its annual convention and code conference in Chicago, Sept. 18-



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## Grain Receiving Books

**Grain Receiving Register** for recording loads of grain received from farmers. It contains 200 pages of ledger paper  $8\frac{1}{2} \times 13\frac{1}{4}$  inches, capacity for 8,200 loads. Some enter loads as received, others assign a page to each farmer, while others assign sections to different grains. Bound in strong board covers, canvas back. Headings of columns are: "Date, Name, Kind of Grain, Gross, Tare, Net, Bushels, Pounds, Price, Amount, Remarks." Weight,  $2\frac{1}{4}$  lbs. Order Form 12AA. Price \$2.50, plus postage.

**Wagon Loads Received** has columns headed: "Month, Day, Name, Kind, Gross and Tare, Net Pounds, Bushels, Pounds, Price, Dollars and Cents, Remarks." Contains 200 pages of ledger paper size  $9\frac{1}{4} \times 12$  inches, providing spaces for 4,000 loads. Bound in heavy boards with strong cloth covers and keratol corners and back. Weight, 2 lbs. Order Form 380. Price \$2.50, plus postage.

**Receiving and Stock Book** is arranged to keep each kind of grain in separate column so each day's receipts may be easily totaled. It contains 200 pages linen ledger paper size  $9\frac{1}{4} \times 12$  inches, ruled for records of 4,000 loads. Well bound in black cloth and keratol back and corners. Shipping weight,  $2\frac{1}{4}$  lbs. Order Form 321. Price \$2.50, plus postage.

**Grain Receiving Ledger** has 200 pages linen ledger paper and 28-page index,  $8\frac{1}{2} \times 13\frac{1}{4}$  inches, numbered and ruled for 44 entries. Well bound in pebble cloth with keratol back and corners. Weight, 3 lbs. Order Form 43. Price, \$3.25, plus postage.

Form 43 XX contains 428 pages. Shipping weight  $4\frac{1}{2}$  lbs. Price \$5.25, plus postage.

**Grain Scale Book** is designed to assign separate pages to each farmer and their names can be indexed so their accounts can be quickly located. It contains 252 numbered pages and 28-page index, of high grade linen ledger paper  $10\frac{1}{2} \times 15\frac{1}{2}$  inches. Each page will accommodate 41 wagonloads. Well bound with heavy board covers with cloth sides and keratol back and corners. Weight,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  lbs. Order Form 23. Price, \$4.00, plus postage.

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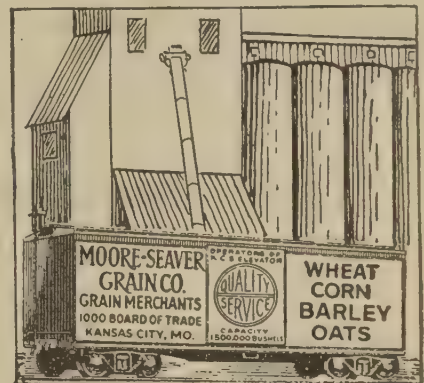
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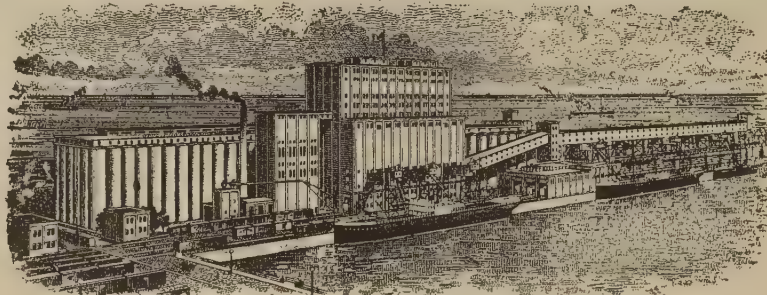
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**MISSOURI**—15,000-bu. country elevator; also feeds, coal, grinding and produce; scales. Good cash business; on Mo. Pac. Ry., own grounds; priced to sell. Address 71S4, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

**YOU MAY BE MISSING SOMETHING**  
AN ILLINOIS elevator company running a 3 line ad in one issue says: "We had 25 applications from that ad. Thank you."

**INDIANA**—Owing to ill health I will sell elevator, coal yards and feed equipment, located on private grounds in one of best farming sections; doing good business. Low cash price. Address 71S1, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

Whenever there is a real opportunity of interest to the grain trade, it is usually registered in the "Wanted—For Sale" columns of the Journal.

**INDIANA**—Elvtr. and three storerooms for sale; sidelines of feed, seed, implements, fence, shingles and wool; business showed a profit in 1931-32 and extra good first half of 1933; will stand all kinds of investigation; reason for selling, bad health; price \$6,000, merchandise at market price. Campbell & Ogles, Greencastle, Ind.

**KANSAS** Elevator practically sold after three insertions. Here's what the advertiser writes: "We enclose check for three insertions of our ad. We have had more than a dozen inquiries from our ad and believe that we will be able to effect a sale." This proves conclusively the value of a Journal Want-Ad.

**IOWA**—Grain elevator and mill for sale completely equipped for making commercial feeds of all kinds, including molasses mixer with 12,000-gal. tank; this mill has hammer mill, Draver feeders, grinders, corn separator, baggers, hoists, and in fact is a most complete outfit, enjoying a splendid business and good will is worth thousands of dollars; located where the tall corn grows; it's a bargain, but we must sell account of other interests. Write 71S8, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

**BARGAIN IF TAKEN AT ONCE**—Some one is always looking for an elevator at a good grain point and reads these ads just like you're doing now, so if you wish to dispose of your present property, enlarge your present interests, or embark in the grain business. USE these columns to your best advantage just as others are doing. WE WILL assist you in the composition of copy free. We are in business to be of service to YOU. There is no wrong time to put an ad in the columns of the Journal. TRY IT.

## ELEVATORS WANTED

**ELEVATOR WANTED**—Have Brick Bungalow at Shelby, Mich., desire to trade on Elevator or Retail Coal Business. Also have a 3-ton International and semi. Will haul 12½ tons. Address 71Q6, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago.

## ELEVATOR FOR SALE OR RENT

**INDIANA**—Elevator, feed, seed and coal business for sale or rent. Yes, this is it, first here, first served. Address 71S10, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

## ELEVATOR FOR SALE OR TRADE

### FOR SALE OR TRADE

2 elevators in Hancock County, Ohio. Located on Nickel Plate R. R. If interested write Box 30, Bloomdale, O.

## BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

**WISCONSIN**—Well established electric grinding and feed business for sale reasonable. Write H. Langer, Auburndale, Wis.

**NO. ILL.**—Lbr., coal, bldg. sply. yard for sale small village; elev. near can be bought or leased at nominal figure; farm trade; earn good living, sound business, staple stock; no risk; small investment bldgs.; cash or bankable notes. Holcomb-Dutton Lbr. Co., Sycamore, Ill.

**INDIANA** Seed and Feed Business for sale, modern, located at Kentland, center of Indiana Corn Belt; including new 3-story building, with Otis elevator, latest imp. mach. The coming season should pay for the entire plant on seed corn alone. Customers all through mid-western states. A permanent established business. Price \$15,000. A small payment cash, balance monthly. No trades. H. R. Hiestand, Mgr., Kentland, Indiana.

## MILLS FOR SALE

**MISSOURI**—An old-established flour mill for sale; located on two railroads, 20 miles from St. Louis, Mo.; can be purchased at a bargain. Lock Box 35, St. Charles, Mo.

**OHIO**—75-bbl. flour and feed mill for sale; good location; established trade; mill operating; reason for selling; priced to sell. Address: Thad E. Buck, Supt., Buckeye Mill Co., Mt. Gilead, Ohio.

## SITUATION WANTED

**POSITION WANTED** as grain buyer and mgr. country or line elvtr.; sidelines, feed mill installing, special machines, yrs. practical exper. in all branches of grain and elvtr. business. Box 55, Ray Hotel, Peoria, Ill.

**MAN OF EXPERIENCE** in calling on grain shippers of S. Dak., Iowa, Minn. and Ill., for grain receivers and barley buyers, wishes position to represent live firm on the road. Address 71S2, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago.

## HELP WANTED

**COMPETENT AND EXPERIENCED** elevator managers, foremen, bookkeepers, auditors, second men and solicitors can easily and quickly be found through an ad in the "Help Wanted" column of the Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Illinois.

## FIELD AND GRASS SEED WANTED

**QUOTE US ON** carlots Alfalfa Seed, Clovers and Grasses. Send samples. Russell Heckle Seed Company, Memphis, Tenn.

## FIELD AND GRASS SEED FOR SALE

**JUNE MAMMOTH** alsike, timothy, alfalfa and sweet clover for sale. Write for prices and samples. Banton Elevator Co., Inc., Muir, Mich.

**SEED BUYERS AND SELLERS** can quickly sell any quantity or buy any amount or quality by making their wants known through the "Seeds Wanted—For Sale" columns of the Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

## OFFICE SUPPLIES

**PROTECT YOUR CHECKS**—Use a Todd Protectograph—have one will sell cheap—\$7.00, prepaid. Cash with order. Thos. A. Bankmann, Room 900, 332 S. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

## SAMPLE ENVELOPES

**SAMPLE ENVELOPES—SPEAR SAFETY**—for mailing samples of grain, feed and seed. Made of heavy kraft paper, strong and durable; size 4½x7 inches. Have limited supply to sell at \$2.60 per hundred or in lots of 500, \$2.30 per hundred f. o. b. Chicago. Sample mailed on request. Grain & Feed Journals, 332 S. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

## Modern Methods

### GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS CONSOLIDATED

332 So. La Salle St., Chicago

**Gentlemen:**—In order to keep posted on modern methods of elevator management, I wish to receive the *Grain & Feed Journals Consolidated* semi-monthly. Enclosed find Two Dollars.

Name of Firm.....

Capacity of Elevator

Post Office.....

.....bushels

State.....



**MACHINES FOR SALE**

**AIR BLAST CAR LOADER.** Guaranteed. A real buy. Write for particulars. Standard Mill Supply Company, 1307 Waldheim Bldg., Kansas City, Missouri.

**J. B. HAMMER** mill No. 2 S. 30-h. p. direct connected motor for sale; excellent condition; \$450.00 our track. Will accept mill feeds, oats or Rosen rye in payment. R. H. Tolle & Company, Hillsboro, Ohio.

**GRAIN SCALES.** Richardson, Fairbanks. Smith Exact Weight Scales. Car Pullers. Three pair high Feed Mills. Driers. Attrition Mills. Bag Closing Machines. Pulleys. Shafting. Hangers. Belting. Standard Mill Supply Co., Waldheim Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

**USED FEED MIXERS,** mechanical condition guaranteed; we have several used mixers of various well-known makes; all types and sizes available; very reasonable; terms if desired. Burton Feed & Mixer Co., Detroit, Mich.

**DISMANTLING MILL**

Rosco Hullers, Hulling Stones, No. 5 Miracle Ace Hammer Mills, Carter Disc Separator, Rolls, Reels, Etc. Complete equipment to manufacture rolled oats. Send for list. Oat Products Corp., Dixon, Ill.

**MOTORS FOR SALE**

1—15-H.P. 1200 R.P.M. 60 Cycle 3 Phase Motor for sale; also 1 Rope drive including pulleys, shaft and bearings. Write G. R. Co-op. Grain & Supply Co., Grand Ridge, Ill.

**ELECTRICAL MACHINERY**

Large stock of motors and generators, A. C. and D. C., new and rebuilt, at attractive prices. Special bargains in hammermill motors 30 to 60 h.p., 1200 and 1800 r.p.m. Write for stock list and prices. Expert repair service. V. M. Nussbaum & Company, Fort Wayne, Ind.

**DYNAMOS AND MOTORS WANTED—** Buyers and this equipment are reached in largest numbers and at the least expense through the use of the "DYNAMO-MOTORS" columns of Grain & Feed Journals—the medium for power bargains.

**SCALES WANTED**

**LATEST TYPE** Richardson Portable Automatic Two-Bushel Scale Wanted. Write The Farr Company, Greeley, Colorado.

**ROOFING AND SIDING**

**RECLAIMED GALVANIZED** iron 24 gauge for sale at half regular price. General Wrecking & Lumber Co., 6329 Wentworth Ave., Chicago, Ill., yard also at Camp Grant, Rockford, Ill.

**ENGINES FOR SALE**

**ANY KIND, ANY SIZE, Any Price** engine, which is not in use, and which you wish to sell, will find many ready buyers if advertised in the "Engines For Sale" column of GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS. Try it.

**PERFORATED METAL SCREENS FOR FLOUR AND FEED MILLS**

**WE manufacture** Perforated Metal Screens for Flour, Feed and Hammer Mills. Any size screen with whatever size perforation you desire. When in need of screens, let us supply you. Our prices are low and our screens are made of high grade long wearing steel. Chicago Perforating Co., 2439 W. 24th Place, Chicago, Ill.

**MACHINES WANTED**

**ROLLER MILL** wanted for rolling steamed barley and oats; must have steaming drum and feeder. Address Dwight J. Poage Grain Co., Yoder, Wyo.

**Unfettered Markets—**The vital necessity of keeping grain markets free and open, broad and liquid, is everywhere being stressed by leading authorities who contend that artificial price fixing is not only destructive of markets, but of values.

# Letters from the Trade

[The grain dealers' forum for the discussion of grain trade problems, practices and needed reforms or improvements. When you have anything to say of interest to members of the grain trade, send it to the Journals for publication.]

**Farmers Do Not Like Higher Costs**

*Grain & Feed Journals:* Higher cost of farmers' needs and lower selling prices for all farm products are not creating a good feeling. —Stewart & Co., Chariton, Ia.

**Give Nature a Chance**

*Grain & Feed Journals:* The idea of cutting the wheat acreage and killing off the little pigs and brood sows is not very popular here. Let the markets alone and they will take care of themselves.—J. B. Parsell, Angola, Ind.

**Rye May Sell for More than Wheat**

*Grain & Feed Journals Consolidated:* Because of a short rye crop this year, domestic supply and demand are very closely adjusted, and if there were no imports, or no processing tax levied, rye would inevitably sell higher than wheat, pound for pound, before the season is over, much to the advantage of the domestic grower of rye.

Such an outcome, however, is imperiled at the present time by imports of rye grain, which, of course, if continued in volume, will establish a maximum price for our domestic grain.

It is not a subject that is of any great importance to millers, but it is a subject that should be brought to the attention of grain handlers and more particularly to the farmers who grow rye.

Therefore, we have thought best to call your attention to the matter as you directly reach the shippers of rye, and they, in turn, are in close touch with the farmers.—Frank H. Blodgett, Incorporated, Janesville, Wis.

**Predicts 20-Cent Corn**

*Grain & Feed Journals:* All indications (Sept. 9th) point to a return of 20 cent corn this winter or even lower—(to the farmer). The new crop has made greater progress in the past two weeks than ever before and almost all of the crop is out of danger of frost. Much late corn, while not as large a yield as last year, will, however, make a normal yield of good quality.

Iowa will show on final husking returns, a crop of fully 450 million bushels. Add to this the old corn on the farms together with the large supply in terminal elevators and lack of export demand and it spells cheap winter price. It must be borne in mind that altho some corn producing sections were burned out this year, they will not be prospective buyers on account of the lack of money. Hence they are eliminated both as producers and consumers.

Spasmodic attempts will be made to boost the price of corn by speculation, similar to last June and July, but the way the public had its fingers burned at that time has taught a lesson that will not soon be forgotten. The speculative public does not want corn at any price for some time to come.

The public is also aware of the depressing effect on the corn market due to killing off of some 5 millions of pigs and sows. This will throw fully one hundred million bushels of corn into the market this year that otherwise would have been fed. Deduct from this hundred million bushels about forty millions that will be used by the distillers and you will have left the largest visible supply on record. December corn at \$0.51 looks like a gold brick in the face of the above facts.—Yours truly, E. H. Anschutz, Long Grove, Ia.

**Increase Wheat Processing Tax in Great Britain**

Taking advantage of the Wheat Act of 1932 farmers have increased their acreage 30 per cent, from 1,343,160 in 1932, to 1,743,950 acres in 1933. The yield per acre also has increased.

The quantity of home-grown millable wheat likely to qualify for deficiency payments is substantially higher than it was in the first year of the operation of the Wheat Act. The "anticipated supply" of wheat has, in fact, reached in one bound the figure laid down in Sec. 2 of the Act as the maximum quantity upon which "deficiency payments" may be made at the full rate.

The income of the wheat fund from which the "deficiency payments" are made to wheat growers will consist this year of quota payments received in respect of only twelve months' deliveries of flour, as against payments relating to the deliveries for 58 weeks in the first accounting period.

Estimating the amount of wheat to be sold by growers during the coming season at 6,000,000 qrs. of 504 lbs. the minister of agriculture and fisheries accordingly has increased the quota payment to 3s. 6d. per sack of 280 lbs. of home-milled or imported flour.

**Curing Economic Ills by Reducing Production**

We know now that the poison of headlong competitive overproduction does not cure the disease; and that there is no sort of governmental sleight of hand which will keep us rich.

Most of us know this now, yet millions of us still think that if the government will only shout in a loud tone of voice at the Chicago Board of Trade or Wall Street we can create prosperity for them. I have seen enough of these agencies to know that they are mere barometers of the common sense or lack of sense of the people themselves. Reckless as was the speculation of certain very large speculators on the Chicago Board of Trade, by all odds the greater part of the speculation was by a greedy, ill-informed, small-minded public returning like dogs to the vomit which they left in 1929. In saying this I am not criticizing adequately margined investments made with a constructive and not with a gambling, manipulative intent.

As a start, we have undertaken to put our farmland, the basis of our entire national structure, into better order. In consequence, we are forced to think of what we ought to do with the 40 million marginal acres of plowland we are going to take out of cultivation, because the world no longer will pay us for the extra wheat, cotton, and corn we have been growing. It looks as if we were being forced for the time being toward a self-contained national economy, whether we like it or not. It is certain that we are farming a good deal of land that ought not to be farmed.—From an address by Sec'y of Agri. Wallace.

**A grocer** of Rochester, N. Y., sold milk at less than the 9 cents per quart prescribed by the state law, and on arrest and conviction the sentence was affirmed by the Court of Appeals, the chief justice and four associate judges concurring, and one justice dissenting, holding it not to be a valid exercise of the police power to attempt to correct commercial conditions of the depression by fining or imprisoning small retail storekeepers.



# THANK YOU, GRAIN MEN

## *for Your Enthusiastic Response*



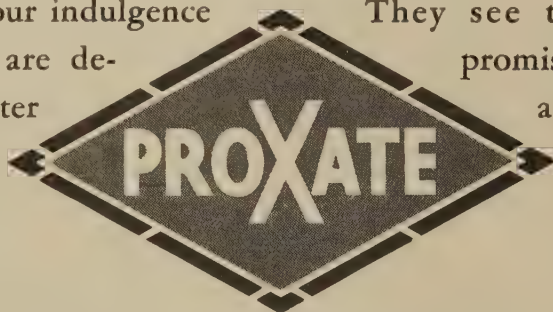
When "Proxate," the new Fumigant for Grain Elevators and Vacuum Tanks, was announced (August 23rd), we counted on a deep interest among possible users. But your response amazed us.

Letters are pouring in daily, requesting complete data on Proxate. We ask your indulgence if our replies are delayed. Every letter

will be answered, not simply in due course, but as soon as humanly possible.

We can judge from the tone of the letters received that elevator owners, superintendents, food products manufacturers and distributors are more than curious.

They see the responsible promise of relief from an old problem in



THE NEW GRAIN ELEVATOR AND VACUUM TANK

## FUMIGANT

SEE OUR EXHIBIT AT THE GRAIN AND FEED DEALERS NATIONAL CONVENTION  
CHICAGO . . SEPTEMBER 18 · 19 · 20 . . BOOTHS No. B-6 and B-8

Proxate is the result of preliminary investigation by the Research Department of The Liquid Carbonic Corporation followed by cooperative work with the Crop Protection Institute. The 4 years of experiment in the laboratories also included many successful commercial tests.



● NON-INFLAMMABLE—WILL  
PUT OUT FIRES  
ODORLESS AND  
BENEFICIAL TO  
GRAIN  
2½ TIMES MORE  
TOXIC TO INSECTS  
THAN CARBON  
BISULPHIDE

● NON-POISONOUS  
USED WITHOUT INTER-  
FERENCE TO REGULAR  
WORK  
APPLIED ONE DAY—FULL  
RESULTS THE NEXT  
KILLS EGGS AND LARVAE  
AS WELL AS ADULT IN-  
SECTS

KEEP SENDING YOUR INQUIRIES AND ORDERS FOR "PROXATE" TO

## THE LIQUID CARBONIC CORPORATION

3100 SOUTH KEDZIE AVENUE, CHICAGO, ILL.

BRANCHES IN PRINCIPAL CITIES IN THE U. S. AND CANADA



# GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS CONSOLIDATED

INCORPORATED

332 S. LaSalle St., Chicago, Ill., U.S.A.  
Charles S. Clark, Manager

A merger of

GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL  
Established 1898AMERICAN ELEVATOR & GRAIN TRADE  
Established 1882THE GRAIN WORLD  
Established 1928PRICE CURRENT-GRAIN REPORTER  
Established 1844

Published on the second and fourth Wednesdays of each month in the interests of better business methods for progressive wholesale dealers in grain, feed and field seeds. It is the champion of improved mechanical equipment for facilitating and expediting the handling, grinding and improvement of grain, feeds and seeds.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES to United States and countries within the 8th Postal Zone, semi-monthly, one year, cash with order, \$2.00; single copy, 25c.

To Canada and Foreign Countries, prepaid, one year, \$3.00.

THE ADVERTISING value of the Grain and Feed Journals Consolidated as a medium for reaching progressive grain, feed and field seed dealers and elevator operators is unquestioned. The character and number of firms advertising in each number tell of its worth.

Advertisements of meritorious grain elevator and feed grinding machinery and of responsible firms who seek to serve grain, feed and field seed dealers are solicited. We will not knowingly permit our pages to be used by irresponsible firms for advertising a fake or a swindle.

LETTERS on subjects of interest to those engaged in the grain, feed and field seed trades, news items, reports on crops, grain movements, new grain firms, new grain elevators, contemplated improvements, grain receipts, shipments, and cars leaking grain in transit, are always welcome. Let us hear from you.

QUERIES for grain trade information not found in the Journal are invited. The service is free.

THE LONG LIST of new members recently admitted to the state associations shows conclusively that the more progressive dealers of the middle states have come to a full recognition of the value of membership in their state organizations.

WRITTEN contracts help forgetful farmers to recall the amount of the grain they agreed to sell as well as the time of delivery and the price. Falling markets have often induced farmers with an attractive contract to haul grain from all adjoining farms to fill it.

FARMERS who have not harvested any wheat for years are reported to be preparing to sow their entire acreage to wheat. Evidently they are anxious to get a share of the processing tax collected on the next crop. Thirty cents a bushel is an attractive bonus for reducing wheat acreage for 1935.

A NORTH DAKOTA dealer, who was grinding feed without using a magnetic separator, came near to losing his plant recently when explosions in the feed mill started a fire that quickly enveloped the plant in flames. Fortunately, ample fire fighting apparatus was at hand, and the plant was saved.

ONLY FIFTEEN burglaries of grain offices are reported in our news columns this number, and sad to relate, eight of these are in Iowa. Now, it is very evident that the reputation of the opulent Hawkeyes has been spread abroad so extensively that the yeggmen and the night prowlers are all flocking to Iowa.

MOST grain dealers are familiar with the alphabet, but many do not fully understand the real purpose of the threatening administrators of the N. I. R. A., the A. A. A., the R. F. C., or the many other men of letters trying, without previous experience, to dictate business practice codes to men who have succeeded.

PAYING \$6 to \$9.50 per cwt. for pigs the commercial value of which is \$1 to \$3.75 is a sample of how a government does business. Small wonder that it is raining pigs on Uncle Sam's head. No one rises to suggest it is the patriotic duty of the farmer to keep the pigs at home and kill them off at his own expense.

MISSOURI dealers, recognizing the embarrassing lack of any organization to represent their interests in the code conferences, have re-organized the state association and broadened it so as to include millers, as well as grain dealers. This is a good move, and should prove of benefit to all the progressive dealers of the state.

The A. A. A. has won the first round in the courts by the decision of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, upholding the order that proprietors of roadside stands near Chicago selling milk must raise their price from 6¼ to 10 cents per quart, the same as charged by the wagon delivery men. It is significant that the court had to fall back on the alleged emergency to sustain the law, which otherwise would be unconstitutional. If this is to be the ruling in all other cases the A. A. A. and the N. R. A. will be in absolute control during the period of the emergency, of any business activity it chooses to dominate.

WEEVIL HAVE become so active in California, the state legislature has taken cognizance of their destructive work and enacted laws designed to exterminate the pest. What wonderful confidence these state wisecracks have in the power of legislation!

20-TON TRUCK scales are reported in our news columns to have been installed by a number of dealers, showing conclusively that elevator men are forced to provide facilities for caring for the larger trucks. The small scales now commonly in use are not equal to the task of weighing a large truck when loaded, so they collapse.

LIGHTNING, according to our news reports, continues to set fire to elevators not equipped with lightning protection, and some of the houses struck are soon in ashes. It is unfortunate the owners of these elevators are unwilling to recognize the protective value of rods, which soon pay for themselves in reduced fire insurance premiums.

THE NEW REGULATIONS for flour milling are developing some unexpected activities. At Atwater, Minn., we find a mill which has been idle for six years now running full blast making flour to be exchanged for farmers' wheat. The farmer will escape the processing tax and doubtless his family will eat much more bread than ever before.

BURNING AN ELEVATOR is not always a pleasant pastime, as has recently been discovered by three young men who burned an elevator at Frederick, Okla., last June. Some vigilant investigator discovered the guilty parties and they are now under arrest. Why they started the fire seems to be a mystery, but we have weak brothers who seem unable to resist the desire for excitement.

A WISCONSIN elevator was burned recently, principally because no precautions had been taken to provide facilities for extinguishing fire in its incipency. One would naturally expect a property owner in the absence of a fire department in his town, to provide water barrels and other apparatus for fighting fire, but in this case no such precaution was observed, and the elevator burned without any interference. Also in this number is the report of the prompt extinguishment of a fire started in a Nebraska elevator by locomotive sparks. The local fire department was fully equipped and performed the service expected.

THE NATIONAL RECOVERY ADMINISTRATION has rightly declared that such words as "open shop" or "closed shop" do not belong in any American code of employment, and it is to be hoped that the Administration will be able to convince the grain shovelers of Buffalo who are engaged in an attempt to force the closed shop by a strike that they will gain just as high wages and as favorable conditions of employment by dealing with the elevator operators thru company unions as thru the interference of trouble-making outsiders. It is significant in this connection that four of the grain elevators at that port are in operation during the strike to the mutual satisfaction of the operators and the shovelers who are members of a company union.

## CHICAGO, ILL., SEPTEMBER 13, 1933

LOCAL MEETINGS are helping alleviate bitter competition among dealers of many sections, and discord has been displaced by harmony to the benefit of everyone concerned.

THE DEVASTATION of the farmers' markets by the meddlesome Farm Board has convinced all producers of the futility of expecting any real relief thru the activity of political racketeers.

YOUR DEEP interest in the business codes, which will regulate your activities under the New Deal will be discussed at every session of the Chicago Conventions next week, should insure your participation in their final drafting.

STARTING AN OIL engine with a gasoline torch is accompanied with many hazards that the average elevator manager does not seem to suspect. Recently we have published a number of items regarding fires started from gasoline torches, yet the managers continue to use them, and often with disastrous results. The fire at Hong, N. D., reported in our news columns is only what is to be expected from the use of a gasoline torch. Discard it now.



THE SHORT sighted corn burners who shivered because of the high cost of coal and the low price of corn last winter are now puzzled to know where to get good corn to feed their livestock the coming winter. New corn is maturing so slowly Jack Frost is already counting the backward fields and marking them as his own. Elevator men who get any good corn will find an efficient drier and cleaner a most profitable investment.

UNGUARDED driveways are one of the most expensive hazards tolerated about the country elevator. Every time an accident occurs the elevator receives a lot of unsavory advertising, and all farmers hauling grain with skittish horses prefer to deliver their crop to some other elevator. The Minnesota elevator which had its warehouse badly damaged by a wagon dropping from the elevated driveway, will probably be put to the additional expense of reimbursing the farmer for his loss, or he will surely advertise their hazard and haul his grain elsewhere hereafter.

THE BURSTING of cement walls of an Ohio elevator emphasizes the fact that all contractors do not recognize the lateral stress to which walls used for storing grain are frequently subjected. The best engineering ability obtainable has proved a great advantage to grain dealers desiring well built houses which will endure for years to come. So many of the cheaply constructed cement houses crumble and disintegrate, it is very evident that many of the contractors employed in erecting cement grain store-houses did not know everything about mixing the ingredients.

GENERAL CONTRACTORS without experience in designing or building country elevators can not be expected to produce either a convenient or a satisfactory plant. The first cost of an elevator is seldom the least. The extra cost of labor and power needed to operate many poorly arranged plants the first year would have paid an engineer experienced in designing and building efficient elevators a handsome profit. Many improvements have been made in the mechanical equipment of country elevators, but of course these are foreign to the knowledge of the barn builder. The modern elevator is not only a joy to operate, but it is economical and profitable even on margins out-of-date houses find profitless.

OPEN INTEREST in the September futures of all grains is remarkably small and points to a satisfactory profit in changing over hedges to the December or May futures. The difference of 11 cents per bushel between September and May corn now ruling affords the warehouseman an unusual profit if he knows how to take advantage of it. The country or terminal elevator operator desiring to profit by this condition should not wait until the farmer delivers the crop. By selling the May future now and buying the December on the same day he can await the farmer's convenience to take on the cash corn, buying in the December on the day the farmer delivers, and standing on the May, thus avoiding the risk that an unexpected rise in cash corn may spoil the hedging opportunity later.

## Shipping Stored Grain Under A. A. Act

By long standing custom in every state and as expressly permitted by law in the Northwestern states, country grain elevator operators have enjoyed the privilege of shipping out stored grain at their pleasure, which may have been when the terminal market price was right, cars were in abundant supply or farmers offered more grain than the house would hold.

This aid to the orderly marketing of grain the wise senator from North Dakota, Gerald P. Nye, sought to destroy by having inserted in the Agricultural Adjustment Act the harmful Sec. 8 providing that "no person engaged in the storage in a public warehouse of any basic agricultural commodity in the current of interstate or foreign commerce shall deliver any such commodity upon which a warehouse receipt has been issued and is outstanding, without prior surrender and cancellation of such warehouse receipts."

In this the North Dakota senator was backed up by Governor Walter J. Maddock who declares the "speculators want the grain sold, not stored. In the past elevators have charged storage on grain that has been sold for months by the elevator. They have charged storage until the farmer has turned in his storage ticket although they have actually sold and shipped the wheat as soon as it was stored."

Thus the state law authorizing the shipment and the A. A. Act forbidding it were brot into irreconcilable conflict; and the protests of the co-operative, independent and line elevator companies became so vociferous that the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture called a hearing at Chicago Aug. 11 at which Frank A. Theis, chief of the Administration's wheat processing and marketing section presided.

Testimony at the Chicago hearing as stated in the Government's press release of Sept. 7 "indicated that if wheat could be removed from country elevators only upon calling in and surrender of the farmers' warehouse receipts, certain difficulties would arise. Among these were: The impracticability of obtaining prompt surrender of outstanding receipts, likely to result in so-called 'plugging' or filling to capacity of elevators, depriving farmers of storage facilities, breaking the normal flow of grain to market, and an uneven flow of grain resulting in abnormal car movements and car shortages, all of which would adversely affect the price paid to farmers."

The blunder made by inserting the objectionable clause in the Act can not be rectified without a repeal by Congress; but the Administration has gone as far as it can to aid the country elevator operators by issuing the following:

### WAREHOUSING REGULATIONS

By virtue of the authority vested in the Sec'y of Agriculture by the Agricultural Adjustment Act, approved May 12, 1933, as amended, I Henry A. Wallace, Sec'y of Agriculture, do make, prescribe, publish, and give public notice of these regulations to carry out the purpose of Section 8 (5) of said Act with the force and effect of law, to be in force and effect until amended or superseded by regulations hereafter made by the Secretary of Agriculture, with the approval of the President, under said Act.

No person engaged in the storage in a public warehouse of wheat and/or field corn in the current of interstate or foreign commerce, shall remove from the premises of such warehouse any such grain upon which a warehouse receipt bearing the words "strictly storage; to be held on premises" has been issued by such warehouse and is outstanding, without prior surrender and cancellation of such warehouse receipt.

Whenever any depositor of wheat and/or field corn in a public warehouse engaged in the storage of such grain in the current of interstate or foreign commerce, asks that his wheat and/or field corn be held for storage, the warehouseman shall stamp on the warehouse receipt issued for such grain, the words "strictly storage; to be held on premises."

Retention on the premises of any public warehouse of wheat of the same grade and

quality as and equal in amount to the entire amount of wheat represented by the total number of warehouse receipts, issued by such warehouse, outstanding and bearing the words "strictly storage; to be held on premises," and retention on the premises of any public warehouse of field corn of the same grade and quality as and equal in amount to the entire amount of field corn represented by the total number of warehouse receipts, issued by such warehouse, outstanding and bearing the words "strictly storage; to be held on premises," shall be deemed to be compliance with the terms of these regulations.

Public warehouses engaged in the storage of wheat and/or field corn in the current of interstate or foreign commerce shall post in a conspicuous place on the premises thereof such notice of the matters contained in these regulations as may be furnished by the Department of Agriculture.

(Signed) Henry A. Wallace,  
Secretary of Agriculture.

Approved:

(Signed) Franklin D. Roosevelt,  
The President of the United States.  
Sept. 7, 1933.

This so-called "warehousing regulations" interpretation leaves the law in force and country shippers subject to prosecution by U. S. District Attorneys, especially in cases where the shipper of the grain becomes financially embarrassed and unable to pay holders of tickets for their stored grain.

A sufficient number of farmers storing grain and having their tickets stamped as suggested by the Administration "Strictly storage, to be held on premises" could plug the elevator.

As the Administration now thoroly understands the situation the position of the country shippers is not serious, as Congress will convene in a few months, and with the backing of the Administration this foolish section of the act can be repealed forthwith.

Oats, rye, barley and flaxseed are not "basic" commodities under the Act and their shipment is not a violation of the Act.

GROWING vegetables for farmers' home use on wheat acres contracted out of production is strictly forbidden by the A. A. A. Neither will farmers be permitted to use contracted acres to raise feed for live stock which is to be sold. In other words, an army of inspectors will be needed to enforce the letter of the contracts with the A. A. A.

## Threatening the Markets

Threatening drastic regulation for the grain exchanges may swell up the bureaucrats with conceit in their misguided domination of the markets for grain, but unreasonable regulation hurts the farmers more than anyone else. Traders are not in a mood to tolerate autocratic dictation and unless they are permitted to follow their own convictions in buying and selling they will simply retire from the public markets and the producers will be left at sea without charts or a compass; fair market values will be a thing of the past and a wide variety of prices will prevail in every large city.

The commodity markets seem to be entirely too intricate for the political racketeers to comprehend. When the German Government closed the Bourse many years ago producers and consumers had nothing but foreign markets to guide them in selling and buying, and often the Government paid six and seven cents more a bushel for grain in one section of Berlin than it paid the same day in another section. Dictating to buyers may seem a pleasing pastime to the bureaucrats, but experience has proved many times that it will not help the farmers.

If the bureaucrats were guided by an honest desire to help the public markets to register true values they would quickly relieve them of all governmental regulations, restrictions and taxes on trades for future delivery. All this interference may make easy berths for an army of tax eaters, but it fails utterly to help the cause of farm relief or fair trading.



## Asked—Answered

[Readers who fail to find trade information desired should send query for free publication here. The experience of your brother dealers is worth consulting. Replies to queries are solicited.]

### License to Store Grain?

*Grain & Feed Journals:* I would like some information concerning licensed storage for a country elevator. I would like to secure a license to store grain for farmers if it is possible, and want to know what procedure to take to secure the license and where to get it.—O. B. Armstrong, Osborn, O.

**Ans.:** In Ohio and most other states grain can be stored for farmers without a license.

Storing for others whether licensed or not imposes on the warehouseman the burdens of a bailee, with criminal liability for shipping out grain without permission.

The sec'y of agriculture has power under the A. A. A. to license elevators, but so far nothing has been done under that act.

A license that will confer on the operator the privilege of issuing warehouse receipts acceptable by the banks as security can be obtained on application to the sec'y of agriculture, Washington, D. C., under the U. S. Warehouse Act of 1916, as amended.

### Illinois Sales Tax on Feeders' Grain?

*Grain & Feed Journals:* As I understand the law an elevator operator must pay the 2% sales tax on all grain sold to the consumer.

There is a feeder in my territory who has been buying his corn at the elevator paying about track prices which gives the elevator a fair profit.

Rather than pay about 1c per bu. tax he will likely buy off the farmer direct and I will get nothing on the corn that he buys out of my territory which will mean quite a little for he uses as much as 10,000 bu. some years.

Can you give me any advice on the above?—Geo. C. Arnold, Oakwood, Ill.

**Ans.:** Referring to page 158 of the Journal for Aug. 23 it will be noted that no tax is paid on grain or feed bought by a feeder for live stock intended to be sold, in Illinois, under what is described as the retailers' occupational tax, which is a misnomer, as it is in fact a sales tax.

### Liquid Gas for Destroying Weevils Applicable Without Turning Grain?

*Grain & Feed Journals:* I would like to get some information concerning a liquid gas for destroying weevils, etc., in bins and in grain, a gas that will go down through the grain without the necessity of moving it out of the bins, and one that actually does the work.—Walter T. Kaufmann, manager, Wilton Elevator, Wilton Junction, Ia.

**Ans.:** There are two grain fumigants on the market that can be used without danger of fire or explosion, and without endangering human life. They are "Proxate," the fumigant just announced by the Liquid Carbonic Co., and Larvacide chlorpicrin or Ansul chlorpicrin.

Proxate is based on carbon dioxide, a gas used on boats, etc., to put out fires, also used for fighting flames from electrical equipment. So obviously there is no explosion or fire hazard connected with using this product. It kills the egg, the larvae, and the adult weevil, which is the most resistive insect found infesting grain. It is over twice as toxic as carbon bisulphide. It is available in cylinders, the application is relatively simple and the killing effects positive. It can be used without discomfort or danger to the one applying it, being entirely harmless to humans.

Chlorpicrin is five times heavier than air, is not dangerous to human life, (except under confinement) and will not burn or explode. It will penetrate rapidly and its presence is self-warning, i. e., the eyes of anyone on the premises being fumigated being irritated by the gas.

Upon the application of any fumigant depends the success of the fumigation. Bins should be tight, particularly at top and bottom, and open-top bins should be covered with a

tarpaulin to prevent the escape of the gas. Instructions given by the manufacturers should be followed to the letter.

### Export Bounty on Wheat?

*Grain & Feed Journals:* I understand the North Pacific Grain Exporters Ass'n at the recent Portland conference advocated an export bounty of 30 cents per bushel to make it possible to move the surplus of the Pacific Northwest out of the country. How can a bounty be paid on exports?—P. J. S.

**Ans.:** We do not know whether or not the constitution of U. S. A. is still in force; but under it a bounty can not be paid, the federal government not having authority to do so unless specifically granted by the people. The bounty is to be paid out of the processing tax.

### Application of Elevator Code?

*Grain & Feed Journals:* Is it necessary for the country elevator to sign and comply with the 40-hour week and pay help 40 cents per hour, besides hiring extra help if we desire to keep open for 10 or 12 hours?—Tefft Grain Co., Inc., Tefft, Ind.

*Grain & Feed Journals:* We hire one outside man the year around and an extra man part of the time. Do we come under the 48 hour week code for labor? Do managers come under the code as employees or as managers? Is it required that managers receive not less than \$35 a week or is that just in larger cities and towns?—Loren A. Williams, mgr. Farmers Elevator Co., Jamaica, Ill.

**Ans.:** The employment section of the country elevator code as finally approved by the N.R.A. is published elsewhere in this number, from which it will be seen that elevators in small towns employing not more than two persons regularly are under no hourly restrictions.

Mechanical workers must be paid not less than 30 cents per hour.

No wage minimum is set for managers as such, their minimum wage being the same as for other employees, not less per week, than \$15 in cities over 500,000, \$14.50 over 250,000, \$14 over 2,500; and to raise wages in towns of less than 2,500 20 per cent provided this does not require wages in excess of \$12 per week.

### Storing Grain in Illinois?

*Grain & Feed Journals:* We operate a small country elevator, and would like to store oats for the farmers, and charge for same, but understand we must have a state license to do this. Kindly advise us if we are correct in this matter.—Kemp Grain Co., Lexington, Ill.

**Ans.:** In Illinois it is not necessary for a country elevator to have a license to store oats for farmers and to charge for the service. As there seems to be no demand for licensing restrictions on country elevators the Illinois Commerce Commission has promulgated no regulations. At terminals in counties having state grain inspection the statutes require public warehousemen to be licensed and to publish their charges annually, and they do so.

It is a fact that the Act of July 1, 1913, classified every warehouse used for storing grain for the public as a public utility and authorized the Public Utilities Commission of that date, now the Illinois Commerce Commission, to "have general supervision of all public utilities," under which the Commission went so far as to issue an order dated July 2, 1914, requiring a warehouseman to apply for a certificate of public convenience and necessity before engaging in such business. This order provided that the warehouseman file schedules of his charges with the Commission and keep same open for public inspection.

One reason for the failure of the Illinois Commerce Commission to take drastic action against country elevators under this law is that it is doubtful whether its authority to "super-vise" actually extends to a country elevator that is in no sense a public monopoly and en-

joys no exclusive franchise. At any rate, no penalty attaches to failure to get the consent of the Commission to do business at a country station.

### Would Tax Corn Products

The Millers National Federation, thru Geo. Livingston, executive vice pres., has requested the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture to place a processing tax on corn products for human consumption to prevent alleged substitution by consumers of cheaper corn for wheat products. He states that

"Since the imposition of the processing tax on wheat July 9, 1933, wheat flour millers have been observing a constantly increasing trend on the part of consumers, particularly in certain sections of the country, to substitute corn products for wheat products. The extent of this substitution has now reached the point where it threatens seriously to reduce the consumption of wheat flour."

### Licensed to Build Spout Type Magnetic Separators

The Magnetic Mfg. Co., owner of letters patent No. 1,915,259, covering magnetic separators of the spout type, has licensed the Richmond Mfg. Co., A. E. Jacobson Machine Works and Bryant Engineering Co. to build and sell the apparatus, and any apparatus of this type not made by these four companies and not bearing notice of this patent number are willful infringements when used by operators of grain elevators and feed mills.

The Dings Magnetic Separator Co., formerly one of the large builders, has been stopped by a preliminary federal injunction granted on Aug. 10. An appeal was taken to the Circuit Court of Appeals, Chicago, for a supersedeas bond to permit this company to continue the manufacture, pending final hearing, but this appeal was denied and the patent rights maintained.

### Louis L. Gruss of Peoria Passes On

Louis L. Gruss died at St. Francis Hospital, Peoria, Ill., Aug. 29, after an illness of two years.

He was born in Peoria, Oct. 10, 1877, and leaving school went to work for T. A. Grier in the grain business. When the Mueller Grain Co. was formed in 1911 by former employees of T. A. Grier & Co. he became a member of the new company. He was president of the Transportation Club. He was never married, a brother, August, surviving him.



Louis L. Gruss, Peoria, Ill., Deceased.



## Crop Reports

Reports on the acreage, condition and yield of grain and field seeds, as well as on the movement to country markets, are always welcome.

Hecla, S. D., Aug. 31.—No small grain crops here this year. About one-half a corn crop.—Chas. W. Estee.

Chariton, Ia., Sept. 8.—Timothy seed most all in and it looks like about 20% of last year's in our territory.—Stewart & Co.

Joice, Ia., Aug. 29.—The small grain crops around Joice are fairly good and prospects are for a bumper corn crop.—Speltz Grain & Coal Co.

Stony Ridge, O., Aug. 23.—Oats have produced only 50% of a crop. Corn condition now looks like 60% of a crop.—A. L. Elliott, Elliott & Beasley.

Green Springs, O., Aug. 26.—We do not expect to have more than enough corn and oats for local consumption.—Elmer E. Parker, Green Springs Co-op. Ass'n.

Britton, Mich., Aug. 29.—Our territory did not get much of a crop of oats. We will be fortunate to have enough to fill local feeding requirements.—John J. Walper.

Eugene, Ore., Sept. 1.—Lane County farmers are reporting better yields. Wheat runs as high as 35 and 40 bus. to the acre and oats are yielding around 75 bus.—F. K. H.

Stryker, O., Aug. 30.—We will have about 80% of a corn crop. It will be enough for our own use, but little will be available for shipping.—E. C. Wyse, Stryker Farmers Exchange Co.

Lynch, Neb., Aug. 25.—Small grain, consisting of wheat, oats, barley and rye, is a complete failure in this locality. Corn will yield about 10 bus. to the acre.—Farmers Union Co-op. Ass'n. Jos. Micanek, mgr.

Waldron, Mich., Aug. 30.—This territory will probably have an 80% corn crop, but will consume all of it. Our wheat crop averaged about 22 bus., but oats were almost a failure.—A. L. Rufenacht, United Grain & Fuel Co.

Republic, O., Aug. 25.—This section will have no more than enough corn and oats this year to supply local demand. Oats produced only 25% of a normal crop. Corn will be about 60% of average.—C. L. Oakleaf, Republic Merc. & Elevtr. Co.

Grand Rapids, O., Sept. 1.—Normally we ship corn and oats out of here, but this year feed crops are short and we have found a tremendous demand among local farmers for these grains.—R. N. Schmyr, Grand Rapids Farmers Grain Co.

Mark Center, O., Aug. 31.—With the shortage in the oats crop our farmers will feed most of their short crop of corn. The corn crop will be about 50% of normal but we do not expect to handle more than 20% of it.—J. W. Baluss, Mark Center Elevtr. Co.

Ney, O., Sept. 1.—We expect only about 50% of a corn crop. The high land, draining well, will produce a fine crop, but the low lands on which we normally depend, were too wet this spring for the corn to get a start.—Charles E. Doud, Ney Co-op. Grain Co.

Gordon, Neb., Aug. 26.—Wheat in South Dakota territory tributary to Gordon did not yield enough to pay cutting costs. Western Nebraska did not get rain last week when the eastern part was well soaked. Corn in western Nebraska will not make over 25% of last year's crop.—W. T. Barstow Grain Co., L. L. Jenkins.

Chicago, Ill., Sept. 1.—A corn crop of 2,241,000,000 bus. is indicated at the close of August, which compares with a production of 2,876,000,000 bus. last year and 2,511,000,000 average for the preceding five years. An oats crop of 671,672,000 bus. is indicated by recent reports. A month ago our forecast was 686,000,000 and the government 667,000,000 bus. Production last year was 1,238,000,000 and the average for the preceding five years 1,185,000,000 bus. Spring wheat prospects did not change materially in the past month. Our present forecast is 152,772,000 bus. A month ago our forecast was 148,000,000 and the government 159,000,000. Production last year was 265,000,000.—Nat C. Murray, statistician Clement, Curtis & Co.

Indianapolis, Ind., Sept. 6.—The weather was fairly favorable for field work but it was too dry during the early part of last week for plowing and rye sowing, although some progress was made. Corn made mostly fair progress, better in the moister sections and poorer in the dry areas. Some earliest corn is being cut in the north, and much of the early crop is denting and will require from one to four weeks for maturing. Late corn, however, cannot mature under favorable conditions for a considerably longer time. Buckwheat is reported generally good. Considerable alfalfa is being sowed or is to be sowed.—J. H. Armington, U. S. Dept. of Ag.

Portland, Ore., Sept. 6.—The movement of grain in the Northwest is still dormant. We have approximately 40,000,000 bus. carry-over in this district, and while the grain code may help the situation some on its adoption at Washington, there is no movement at the present time. If we could dispose of the 40,000,000 bus. in foreign channels, which is the anticipation, there should be a considerable movement not only in the handling out of the grain but towards additional elevators. At present a good part of the crop in certain districts is still stacked in bags in the field without proper protection.—M. H. Blasen, J. J. Ross Mill Furnishing Co.

Angola, Ind., Sept. 2.—This season's wheat crop, on a reduced acreage, was very good quality and yield was 20 bus. per acre or better. Oats were barely half a crop, average about 25 bus.; barley very poor, not over 10 bus. per acre. Corn is doing fairly well on low, flat land, but is very poor on hilly land; some corn is being cut and put in the shock, but much of it will need warm weather all of September to mature. If corn all gets ripe on the present promise, there will be about 60% of an average crop. The rye crop is negligible and it is doubtful if any elevator man in the county will have a full carload at a time this season. No corn is ever shipped out, and the moderate amounts purchased from farmers are sold back to other farmers. Dairying, sheep, hog and poultry raising are main farm activities and make a market for nearly all the feed our farmers can grow. The acreage for wheat this fall will be short, as the ground is so hard that but little plowing has been done.—J. B. Parsell.

Chicago, Ill., Sept. 1.—The condition of corn is now reported at 60% of normal and forecasts a production of 2,223,000,000 bus. In million bushels Ohio has 88, Indiana, 109, Illinois 207, Minnesota 131, Iowa 408, Missouri 115, North Dakota 18, South Dakota 40, Nebraska 242, Kansas 89. Oats production 655,000,000 bus. or 17.7 bus. per acre. Some further reduction in the estimate has been necessary to adjust for changes in planned intentions to harvest for grain. Quality of oats is almost generally better than is usual in the case of such low yields. The 1928-32 average disappearance of oats is 1,191,000,000 bus. compared with a supply (crop, on farms and visible Aug. 1) this year of 823,325,000 bus. Barley production 151,000,000 bus. Average barley disappearance 1928-32 is 279,000,000 bus. compared to a supply this year of 185,411,000. Spring wheat production is 157,300,000 bus. or 8.7 bus. per acre. Carry-over of United States wheat July 1 amounted to 386,000,000 bus., against 380,000,000 bus. a year ago.—R. O. Cromwell, statistician Lamson Bros. & Co.

## Still Too Much Wheat

The Government's bearish statement that broke the wheat market late in August reads as follows:

Estimates of the carry-over in all positions in the United States, added to the crop as indicated by conditions reported up to August 1, will provide a total of 886,000,000 bus. of wheat, to be utilized for consumption, export, and carry-over. Assuming that 600,000,000 bus. will be used for food, feed, and seed, this would leave 286,000,000 bus. for carry-over and export. Of this amount about 125,000,000 bus. might be considered a very low carry-over in view of the large carry-overs of the past few years. The remaining 161,000,000 bus. may be considered the exportable surplus, an amount which would have to be exported or otherwise disposed of to reduce the carry-over at the end of the present season to what might be considered a normal size under ordinary conditions.

Carl F. Dietz has been employed by the Millers National Federation as general administrator of the code of fair competition.

## Illinois Corn and Oats

Decatur, Ill., Sept. 9.—The country seems to have loosened up on their corn, as offerings have been more liberal all week, with the shipping demand less active and the market reacted accordingly. With the decline in price we hear more of farmers, who are in position to do so, inclined to carry their old corn over.

The warm weather is maturing the early corn rapidly. The late planted shows some improvement, however it will require a late fall to mature. In areas where prospects are very poor farmers have turned cattle into their corn.

The Illinois corn crop is estimated at 177 million bushels. In 1932 it was 387 million and the 1927-1931 average 299 million bushels.

The Illinois oats crop is estimated at 70,857,000 bus. In 1932 it was 161,512,000, and the average for 1927-1931 was 138,782,000.—Baldwin Elevator Co.

## Canadian Crop of Lower Grade

Ottawa, Ont.—Without a doubt, the 1933 crop will be lower in grade than the high-grade harvests of the past four years, but it will not suffer in comparison with average conditions. While protein content should approach normal, practically all the early-harvested crops went thru the filling stage suffering from lack of moisture. In many sections, the straw was forced into maturity earlier than was conducive to proper ripening of the still-green kernels. This was partly a result of the narrow root systems. From inspection, one would judge that the earliness of the drought led to a greater reduction of yield than of grade. The number of rows in the head was less than usual, and even in the center row two kernels to the spikelet were more common than three. Despite these natural adaptations, shrunken and small berries will result in many areas.

On July 18 and 20, again at the 31st, and on several mornings in early August, varying degrees of frost were recorded at Saskatchewan and Alberta points. The first frosts of July caught a considerable wheat area on the Calgary-Macleod line in the flower or early milk stage. Some tens of thousands of acres were a complete loss and were cut for feed, while in more favorable locations, loss in both grade and yield will undoubtedly result. The later frosts caught wheat mostly in the dough stage so that grades will be more seriously affected than yields. The northern areas of Saskatchewan and Alberta, where these frosts occurred, cannot be definitely outlined until threshing results are reported.—R. H. Coats, statistician Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

In the Government's credit plan for co-operatives there are thirteen banks involved—one central, with headquarters in Washington, D. C., and twelve district banks for co-operatives now being established in the Federal land bank cities. One of these district banks already is established, having been set up in St. Louis, Mo., on Aug. 9. The second is being organized in Berkeley, Calif. The first loan to be granted under this new system was made to the Egyptian Seed Growers Exchange of Flora, Ill., by the St. Louis Bank for Co-operatives on Aug. 24. This calls for another army of tax eaters.

## Government Crop Report

Washington, D. C., Sept. 11.—The crop reporting board of the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture makes the following forecasts and estimates:

Crop—	Cond. Sept. 1		Total production in millions, indicated Sept. 1,		Acreage, 1,000 acres.
	1932	1933	1932	1933	
Corn, bu. ....	74.4	61.9	2,876	2,285	103,022
Wheat, all ...	...	...	726	507	44,879
Wheat, winter ...	...	...	462	340	26,802
Wheat—					
All spring..	66.9	50.2	265	166	18,077
Durum .....	64.3	46.2	40	18	2,500
Oth. spring.	67.5	50.7	225	148	15,577
Oats .....	75.4	48.3	1,278	688	37,023
Barley .....	70.9	47.6	300	159	10,540
Rye .....	...	...	40.4	23.1	2,716
Buckwheat ..	72.1	72.8	6.8	7.1	481
Flaxseed .....	47.7	41.6	11.8	7.0	1,755
Rice, bu. ....	79.9	82.3	39.4	35.2	767
Grain sorgh..	69.0	57.4	105.9	97.8	8,164
Hay, ton .....	75.8	67.3	69.8	65.3	54,848
Hay, wild .....	...	...	12.2	9.1	13,845
Hay, all clo..	...	...	26.0	24.7	23,750
timothy .....	...	...	26.0	24.2	12,761
Hay, alfalfa ..	77.1	69.2	...	...	...
Beans, dry .....	...	...	...	...	...
edible, 100- ..	...	...	...	...	...
pound bag..	71.7	67.0	10.2	9.0	1,615
Soybeans .....	81.6	68.4	...	...	2,945
Cowpeas .....	72.8	68.7	...	...	1,800



## Grain Movement

Reports on the movement of grain from farm to country elevator and movement from interior points are always welcome.

Chariton, Ia., Sept. 8.—Lots of corn to move yet, but feeder demand still good in country.—Stewart & Co.

Jewell, O., Sept. 1.—Lots of our farmers are still holding old corn, hoping for \$1 per cwt.—Edw. J. Wendeln, Jewell Grain Co.

Spokane, Wash.—Grain shipments from the old Idaho division of the Northern Pacific were 950 cars during the month of July, compared with 350 cars during July, 1932.—F. K. H.

Minneapolis, Minn., Sept. 2.—Marketings of new crop flax during August were around 1,500,000 bus. compared with around 2,500,000 bus. during August, 1932. The weather continues to be ideal for threshing and the threshing of this year's crop of flax is well along, especially in the southern districts.—Archer-Daniels-Midland Co.

Central Ferry, Wash., Sept. 5.—The Central Ferry Warehouse is expected to be full of wheat before this month is over, containing about 200,000 sacks, the largest amount of wheat ever held at one time in this warehouse since its erection 10 years ago. Of this amount 70,000 sacks will be holdover crop from former years, and 130,000 sacks the new crop wheat. A large part of the 70,000 sacks have been sold but no shipping orders as yet received.

Ottawa, Ont.—The carry-over of wheat into the new crop year in all positions in Canada is estimated at 211,740,000 bu., a new all-time record and nearly 80,000,000 bu. in excess of stocks the previous year. Supplies of other grain are also somewhat in excess of last year. Stocks at the end of the old crop year, which ended July 31, compare as follows, 1933 bu. and 1932 bu. respectively: Wheat, 211,740,000—131,845,000; Oats, 42,045,000—29,849,000; Barley, 11,338,000—7,196,000; Rye, 5,815,000—5,419,000; Flax Seed, 1,180,000—1,321,000.—Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Ottawa, Ont., Sept. 8.—Stocks of wheat at the different elevators during the week ended Sept. 1 were as follows: Western country elevs., 75,155,500 bus.; interior pte. and mill elevs., 5,993,543; interior pub. and semi-pub. terms., 1,327,386; Vancouver and New Westminster, 9,500,530; Victoria, 172; Prince Rupert elevs., 2,775; Churchill, 258,728; Fort William and Port Arthur, 63,462,360; in transit lakes, 4,270,000; eastern elevs.—lake ports, 19,865,329; eastern elevs.—sbd. ports, 14,219,156; U. S. lake ports, 4,124,994; U. S. Atlantic seaboard ports, 659,548 bus.; totals, 198,840,021 bus.; same week previous year, 116,378,971 bus. The total of oats was 13,379,693 bus., of barley 8,924,883, of flaxseed, 1,021,714 and rye 5,477,423, compared with oats 5,633,566 bus., barley 3,295,478, flaxseed 1,263,719

## Wheat Movement in August

Receipts and shipments of wheat at the various markets during August compared with August, 1932, in bushels were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1933.	1932.	1933.	1932.
Baltimore	347,581	96,095	.....	315,200
Boston	.....	.....	.....	74,667
Chicago	2,217,000	2,478,000	1,383,000	838,000
Cincinnati	208,000	393,600	352,000	603,200
Duluth	9,365,409	6,929,776	4,758,175	4,414,410
Ft. Will'm	15,500,726	14,958,217	13,607,326	20,460,180
Ft. Worth	765,800	95,500	1,078,500	637,400
Hutchinson	568,400	4,382,000	.....	.....
Indianapolis	249,000	659,000	196,000	430,000
Kans. City	3,094,400	8,457,600	2,134,660	4,020,485
Los Angeles	344,800	476,000	.....	.....
Milwaukee	586,743	236,315	492,477	310,228
Minneapolis	6,843,360	12,197,120	2,123,740	4,904,120
New Orleans	94,102	16,569	38,424	116,390
Omaha	1,900,800	2,568,000	1,036,000	625,800
Peoria	163,200	269,650	171,600	211,200
St. Joseph	593,600	2,448,000	316,800	910,400
St. Louis	1,221,000	2,070,000	817,500	1,928,650
Seattle	2,366,600	1,341,200	.....	.....
Superior	6,054,377	5,050,077	3,165,137	2,156,913
Toledo	998,200	1,475,415	461,465	428,195
Vancouver	2,219,622	.....	2,007,543	.....
Wichita	691,500	2,277,000	210,000	1,611,000

and rye 5,164,177 for the same week of 1932.—R. H. Coats, statistician, Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

## Vancouver Makes Record for Export of Grain

Vancouver, B. C.—The grain season of 1932-33 for the Port of Vancouver officially closed at midnight July 31 after having created a new all-time record for the port. From Aug. 1, 1932, to July 31, 1933, 97,000,000 bus. of grain were handled for export through the port according to the Canadian National Railways. This exceeds by about 1,500,000 bus. the best previous record, which was 1928-29.

## Canadian Wheat Exports

Ottawa, Ont.—Exports of Canadian wheat during the crop year ending Aug. 1 amounted to 240,136,568 bus., against 182,803,382 in 1931-32, 228,536,403 in 1930-31, and 155,766,106 in 1929-30. Early in the crop year, in October, exports ran as high as 40,192,415 bus., against 27,452,063 in October, 1931.

Wheat flour exports from Canada have decreased each year during the past four years, having been 5,370,613 barrels in 1932-33, 5,383,594 in 1931-32, 6,701,663 in 1930-31, and 6,778,023 in 1929-30.—R. H. Coats, statistician Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

I am not in sympathy with the idea that we are going to get out of this depression by turning over everything to the government, giving up our rights and freedom as citizens, leaning on the government for everything in the future. This is the direction in which we are presently going, and the thing, which in my opinion is the major cause of our present predicament. The cost of government has increased 10 or 15 times as fast as population and it is obvious you cannot increase government burden at such a rate without coming to the breaking off point, in addition to the loss of freedom and the multiplication of restrictions and regulations the citizen has experienced as an individual.—Leon R. Clausen, pres. of the J. I. Case Co.

## Corn Movement in August

Receipts and shipments of corn at the various markets during August compared with August, 1932, in bushels were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1933.	1932.	1933.	1932.
Baltimore	69,573	47,182	.....	.....
Boston	3,225	3,875	.....	.....
Chicago	4,481,000	8,412,000	4,355,000	2,597,000
Cincinnati	162,000	180,000	90,000	186,000
Duluth	356,127	9,454	1,098,713	.....
Ft. William	.....	.....	1,117	1,075
Ft. Worth	103,500	72,000	7,500	43,500
Hutchinson	120,000	.....	.....	.....
Indianapolis	1,120,500	838,500	1,195,000	838,500
Kansas City	573,000	784,500	1,240,500	121,500
Los Angeles	853,000	442,500	.....	.....
Milwaukee	585,310	736,000	1,542,200	165,000
Minneapolis	467,630	444,070	462,940	136,900
New Orleans	448,321	824,308	77,146	67,392
Omaha	704,000	695,800	950,600	492,800
Peoria	1,174,500	1,210,650	662,200	477,900
St. Joseph	474,000	252,000	751,500	132,000
St. Louis	1,057,500	1,516,000	1,534,153	741,700
Seattle	51,000	34,500	.....	.....
Superior	1,334,063	11,376	759,233	.....
Toledo	78,750	158,750	81,980	43,755
Wichita	52,000	5,200	16,900	.....

## Rye Movement in August

Receipts and shipments of rye at the various markets during August, compared with August, 1932, in bushels, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1933	1932	1933	1932
Baltimore	28,509	572	.....	.....
Boston	1,575	1,100	.....	.....
Chicago	329,000	69,000	31,000	58,000
Cincinnati	4,200	37,800	15,400	8,400
Duluth	454,093	363,517	117,810	399,420
Ft. William	399,763	377,570	797,396	206,035
Indianapolis	12,000	9,000	7,500	4,500
Kansas City	22,500	18,000	19,500	13,500
Milwaukee	26,550	23,650	30,120	12,200
Minneapolis	450,990	1,008,870	310,130	239,330
New Orleans	5,005	1,400	1,400	.....
Omaha	71,400	18,200	51,800	11,200
Peoria	30,000	6,000	.....	3,600
St. Louis	22,800	13,000	22,500	11,700
Seattle	4,500	1,500	.....	.....
Superior	295,495	226,412	119,000	338,770
Toledo	6,000	4,800	15,435	3,575
Vancouver	4,679	.....	600	.....

## Wheat Carryover Overestimated

It is our opinion that the government report of farm carry-over of old wheat is an inflated figure. It should be understood that such figures are estimates, not enumerations; and the present (new) method of estimating, in our opinion is faulty. It consists of receiving from the regular government crop reporter, a statement of amount of wheat produced on his farm and the amount remaining on July 1, which gives the percentage of the crop produced, still remaining on the reporter's farms. The percentage is applied to the total U. S. production to estimate total stocks. The criticism we make is that reports are received mostly from large well-to-do farms, able to hold their wheat; and does not adequately represent the poorer farmers who were compelled to dispose of their wheat, and therefore had little or none on July 1.

A year ago the government's estimate of old wheat on farms July 1 was 71,925,000. This has recently been revised upward to 90,284,000 bus. by the new method of estimating such stocks.—Nat C. Murray, statistician Clement, Curtis & Co.

## A.A.A. Names Enforcement Officers

For the enforcement of trade agreements made between the U. S. Department of Agriculture and industries, including the grain exchanges, elevator men and others, the A. A. A. has named officials to have charge at the different cities.

C. B. Spafford will have charge at the Chicago district office; Frank C. Baker at Kansas City; Brice M. Mace, Jr., at San Francisco, and other officers will be named for New Orleans, New York and Philadelphia.

Headquarters of the new licensing and enforcement section are at Washington, with Geo. Carlson of Detroit as chief. J. H. Lewin of Baltimore is at the head of the legal department.

## Oats Movement in August

Receipts and shipments of oats at the various markets during August compared with August, 1932, in bushels were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1933.	1932.	1933.	1932.
Baltimore	36,569	47,182	.....	.....
Boston	15,200	21,600	.....	.....
Chicago	4,238,000	8,412,000	4,355,000	2,597,000
Cincinnati	182,000	252,000	114,000	226,000
Duluth	4,395,985	394,766	203,000	4,141
Ft. William	903,789	406,636	1,579,850	1,498,228
Ft. Worth	134,000	364,000	42,000	86,000
Hutchinson	4,000	.....	.....	.....
Indianapolis	1,054,000	3,302,000	824,000	2,180,000
Kansas City	116,000	134,000	58,000	24,000
Los Angeles	52,000	34,000	.....	.....
Milwaukee	1,894,680	300,960	470,950	124,000
Minneapolis	4,442,190	4,733,670	2,981,030	459,910
New Orleans	49,437	75,100	28,495	39,491
Omaha	222,000	688,000	42,000	80,000
Peoria	655,000	646,500	361,000	417,600
St. Joseph	142,000	280,000	46,000	42,000
St. Louis	446,000	864,000	470,000	667,367
Seattle	64,000	24,000	.....	.....
Superior	1,514,805	277,182	205,656	3,875
Toledo	358,750	1,869,745	154,200	915,385
Vancouver	58,002	.....	27,963	.....
Wichita	45,000	1,501,500	10,500	.....

## Barley Movement in August

Receipts and shipments of barley at the various markets during August, compared with August, 1932, in bushels, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1933	1932	1933	1932
Baltimore	2,831	882	.....	.....
Chicago	740,000	788,000	153,000	128,000
Cincinnati	1,600	.....	.....	.....
Duluth	1,142,202	603,244	198,207	222,893
Ft. William	1,076,906	529,491	213,531	1,403,615
Ft. Worth	16,000	80,000	3,200	4,800
Kansas City	49,600	68,800	38,400	48,000
Los Angeles	241,500	271,500	.....	.....
Milwaukee	1,169,640	1,299,600	281,400	196,259
Minneapolis	2,580,670	3,418,770	1,335,160	677,320
New Orleans	1,600	1,600	.....	.....
Omaha	51,200	6,400	27,200	3,200
Peoria	363,400	162,200	81,200	61,600
St. Joseph	1,750	.....	1,750	.....
St. Louis	200,000	206,400	25,600	14,400
Seattle	83,200	25,600	.....	.....
Superior	614,217	378,547	1,979	247,500
Toledo	10,800	13,200	.....	.....
Vancouver	61,509	.....	32,666	.....





Wheat

	Aug. 23	Aug. 24	Aug. 25	Aug. 26	Aug. 28	Aug. 29	Aug. 30	Aug. 31	Sep. 1	Sep. 5	Sep. 6	Sep. 7	Sep. 8	Sep. 9	Sep. 11	Sep. 12
Chicago .....	91%	88%	92%	92%	91%	87%	90%	90	89	88	88	86	86	85	88	87
•Winnipeg .....	72%	71%	73%	74%	73%	71%	73%	72	72	72	71	71	71	71	71	71
Liverpool .....	75%	73%	75%	75%	77%	77%	76	78	78	78	78	78	76	76	75	75
Kansas City .....	86%	83%	86%	87%	86%	85%	85%	84	84	83	83	81	82	80	83	82
Minneapolis .....	89%	86%	89%	89%	88%	85%	88	87	86	85	85	84	84	82	85	84
Duluth, durum .....	89%	85%	89%	89%	88%	85%	87	85	84	82	82	80	80	79	82	82
Milwaukee .....	91%	89%	92	93	91	88	91	90	89	88	88	86	87	85	88	86

## Corn

Chicago	56%	54%	56½	56¼	55%	53%	55%	54%	54%	52%	53	51¾	51¾	50%	51½	50½
Kansas City	52	49½	51½	51½	50%	48%	50%	50%	49½	48%	48½	47½	47	45%	47½	46¾
Milwaukee	56	54½	56½	56½	55%	53%	55%	54%	54%	53	53	51½	51	50½	51½	

## Oats

Chicago .....	40½	39%	40%	41	40%	39%	40%	40%	40%	39%	39½	38%	39½	38½	40½	39½
Winnipeg .....	39%	38%	39½	40%	39%	39	39½	38½	38½	38%	38½	37½	37½	37½	37½	37½
Minneapolis .....	37½	37	38½	37%	37%	36½	37	37½	37%	36½	36½	35½	36½	36	37½	36½
Milwaukee .....	40%	39	40%	41	40½	39%	41	40%	40%	39%	39½	38½	39½	39	40%	39%

## Rye

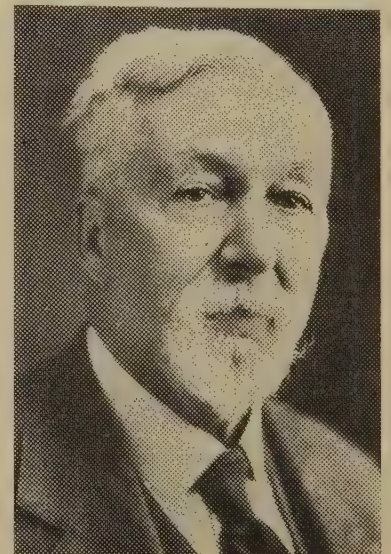
Chicago	77%	76½	78	78½	77%	74%	76½	76%	76%	74%	73½	71	71½	69½	73%	72½
Minneapolis	74½	72½	75%	75%	74%	73	74%	74%	74%	74%	73%	69	69%	67%	70%	70%
Winnipeg	55½	53%	56½	57%	56%	55½	55%	57	57	55½	54%	53%	53%	52	55½	54%
Duluth	75%	73½	76%	76½	75%	73½	75%	74½	74½	72½	71%	69½	70	68	71½	71

## Barley

Minneapolis .....	53 1/4	52 1/2	54 1/8	54 3/4	54 7/8	52 9/8	53 1/8	53	52 1/4	50 7/8	51 1/8	49 1/4	49 3/8	48 1/4	49 3/4	49 1/4
Winnipeg .....	44 5/8	43 1/2	44 3/8	44 7/8	44 5/8	44 1/8	44 3/8	43 5/8	43 1/2	43 1/8	43 3/8	43 1/8	43 3/8	43 1/8	43 3/8	43 1/8
Milwaukee .....	57 1/2	56 1/2	59	60	59 1/4	57 1/4	58	57	57	54 3/4	54 3/4	53 3/4	53 3/4	53	54 3/4	54 3/4
Chicago .....	57 1/2	56 1/2	59	60	59 1/4	57 1/4	58	57	57	54 3/4	54 3/4	53 3/4	53 3/4	53	54 3/4	54 3/4

\*Pegged at 71 $\frac{5}{8}$ .

Mr. Cronan was always overflowing with good spirits, and enlivened every gathering with his spontaneous humor. Highly respected by all, his friendship was valued. He never sought office but had performed public service in the township and village government.



John Cronan, Rose Creek, Minn., Deceased.



# Grain and Feed Trade News

Reports of new firms, changes, deaths and failures; new elevators, feed mills, improvements, fires, casualties and accidents are solicited.

## CALIFORNIA

Tracy, Cal.—The Denver Alfalfa Milling Co. is erecting some new buildings and installing new machinery at its plant here.

Hayward, Cal.—The United Poultrymen of California plan to erect a 25-ton capacity feed mill at this point in the near future, it is reported.

Stockton, Cal.—The Delta Warehouse Co. is enlarging its No. 1 waterfront unit so that it will accommodate about 2,500 more tons of sacked grain and beans. The Schuler-O'Connell Grain Co. is the owner of the plant.

Lincoln, Cal.—Walter Jansen, pioneer grain dealer and warehouse operator who had been in business here for 45 years, died Aug. 19. He was the head of the firm of Walter Jansen & Son, owning grain warehouses and grain and feed stores here, at Wheatland, Sheridan, Gridley and Grass Valley. Mr. Jansen was 71 years of age.

San Francisco, Cal.—The weevil bill has been passed by the state legislature, and adequate control of the grain weevil infestation in California warehouses is now assured. One provision of the bill is that each public grain warehouse shall register with the state director of agriculture. The San Francisco Grain Trade Ass'n has worked on this bill for a year past.

## CANADA

Vancouver, B. C.—The Alberta Wheat Pool is giving up its operation of Harbor Board Elevator No. 2, confining its operation to its own 5,000,000-bu. elevator. It has leased Elevator No. 2 since 1927.

New Westminster, B. C.—D. H. Burney, formerly of Ft. William, Ont., has been appointed superintendent of the Fraser River Elevator here, recently leased by the Searle Grain Co., of Winnipeg, Man.

Vancouver, B. C.—The Vancouver Grain Exchange at its annual meeting held last month elected the following council: Ian E. Davidson, J. E. Hall, R. C. Milroy, R. McKee, D. R. McLean, M. A. Ryan and J. Whittle. The officers chosen from the council at its first meeting are as follows: Pres., John Whittle; vice-pres., Ian A. Davidson, and sec'y-treas., James H. Hamilton (re-elected).

Winnipeg, Man.—The Saskatchewan Pool Elevators, Ltd., recently made final payment to the shareholders of the Saskatchewan Co-op. Elevator Co. for the properties of that company which the pool bot in 1926. The total purchase price was \$11,061,269. A small sum that was still owing to the Saskatchewan Government, that held a mortgage on the properties of the company, was cleared up later.

Montreal, Que.—The Board of Grain Commissioners has approved the extension of the winter grain storage period in Montreal elevators by an additional five days. Under the ruling the winter rate will continue from Dec. 2 to Apr. 30, instead of Apr. 25 as formerly. The change was made as the result of an application by the Corn Exchange of Montreal and with the approval of the Montreal Harbor Commission, and it is expected to result in the storage of more grain here.

## COLORADO

Bartlett, Colo.—Windstorm slightly damaged the plant of the L. H. Pettit Grain Co. recently.

Fort Morgan, Colo.—The general offices of the Fort Morgan Bean Co. have been moved from Sterling, Colo., to this city.

Denver, Colo.—T. E. Duncan has succeeded Glen H. Riley as pres. and general manager of the Jacks Bean Co., of this city.

## ILLINOIS

Watseka, Ill.—A new 20-ton truck scale has been installed by the Farmers Grain Co. here.

Thompson, Ill.—Charles Conker, manager of the Farmers Elevator Co.'s elevator, has resigned.

Danforth, Ill.—The roof of the Farmers Elevator Co.'s elevator was recently covered with heavy tin roofing.

Paris, Ill.—Fire of unknown origin damaged stock owned by Schultz, Baujan & Co. at this location on Aug. 24.

Kempton, Ill.—A 15-ton scale has recently been added to the equipment of the Farmers Elevator Co.'s elevator.

Raven, Ill.—The Raven Elevator Co., Inc., has leased its elevator at this point to the Lawrence Warehouse Co.

Chrisman, Ill.—The Chrisman Grain Co.'s two elevators at this point have been leased to the Lawrence Warehouse Co.

Scotland, Ill.—The elevator here owned by the Raven Elevator Co., Inc., has been leased to the Lawrence Warehouse Co.

Greenview, Ill.—The Greenview Milling & Grain Co. has been bot by Clyde McClintick from his father, M. S. McClintick.

Scott's Switch (Chrisman p. o.), Ill.—A lease on the Chrisman Grain Co.'s elevator here has been given to the Lawrence Warehouse Co.

Elders Siding (Colfax p. o.), Ill.—The elevator here owned by the Colfax Bank, has been sold to Delany Grain & Lbr. Co., of Colfax.

Barrington, Ill.—J. W. Wesolowski is the new owner of D. B. Pomeroy's mill, which he is now operating under the name of the Barrington Roller Mills.

Tremont, Ill.—The Tremont Co-op. Grain Co. has appointed Ben K. Carius manager of its elevator, succeeding the temporary manager, E. P. Foley.

Peoria, Ill.—The big drop in grain caught many country dealers with a full house, thereby holding up a lot of repair and remodeling work.—J. D. McClean.

Ohlman, Ill.—The Ohlman Grain Co.'s new elevator, capacity 20,000 bus., is nearly completed. It replaces the house burned in April. A. C. Robertson is manager.

Joy, Ill.—Lawrence Morrow has bot the Elias Willits elevator. He is taking down the west end of the building and will repair the main part to use for storing grain.

Dieterich, Ill.—A. B. Wright has bot Mr. Vandusen's mill and put Sephar Poe in charge of the mechanical end of the business. Mr. Vandusen has returned to Indiana.

Blandinsville, Ill.—The Farmers Elevator Co. has been operating four 2-ton trucks day and night, instead of one 1-ton truck as formerly, since better prices have increased business.

Prairie du Rocher, Ill.—The H. C. Cole Milling Co., of Chester, Ill., recently took over the Rocher Milling Co.'s plant and replaced the former steam power with electric motors.

Huegely, Ill.—The elevator here formerly owned by the Huegely Milling Co., idle for several years, is being reopened, after the installation of new machinery, by Walter L. Dueker, who will manage it.

Kingston, Ill.—The Kingston Co-op. Co.'s office was entered by thieves during the night of Aug. 13, who damaged the safe badly in a futile attempt to open it. A cash drawer in a desk yielded a booty of 87 cents.

Wing, Ill.—The Valley Grain Co.'s office was broken into during the night of Aug. 23, but no money had been left over night for thieves. Entrance was gained by breaking the glass in a door and releasing the lock.

Peoria, Ill.—Grain handling facilities of the Peoria Grain Co. have been nearly doubled as the result of improvements recently made at the plant, including re-arrangement of the truck dump scales and the grain pit.

Buffalo Rock (Ottawa p. o.), Ill.—F. J. Walsh has leased the elevator here (about four miles west of Ottawa) formerly operated by the Ottawa Co-op. Co., and will conduct his business under the firm name of the Walsh Grain Co.

Gridley, Ill.—W. D. Castle, who organized the grain firm of Castle & Green (later dissolved) and also the Castle & Boies firm, which continued until Mr. Castle's retirement in 1923, died unexpectedly at his home here Aug. 31, at the age of 80 years.

Taylorville, Ill.—A concrete soy bean storage plant, 80x80 feet, replacing a wood structure now being used for that purpose, is under construction for Soy Products, Inc., the Indiana Engineering & Const. Co. having the contract. Soy Products, Inc., is a division of Allied Mills, Inc., of Chicago.

Paris, Ill.—The Paris Supply Co.'s plant burned at 2 a. m., Sunday, Aug. 20; loss, approximately \$20,000. J. W. McGowan owned the building; the stock and equipment were the property of W. P. Holcombe, who came here about a year ago from Decatur, Ill., and was operating the plant. Mr. Holcombe's loss was about \$10,000, including machinery valued at \$7,000 and feed and flour \$2,000. All office records were saved. The mill was a landmark, having been erected in 1877.

Peoria, Ill.—The Bartlett, Munkres & Banks Grain Co. has been organized by Paul D. Bartlett of Kansas City and L. W. Munkres, who were formerly with the Hall-Baker Grain Co., and H. C. Banks, who was with the Farmers National Grain Corp. Mr. Munkres will resign the position he has held for the past three years with the Farmers National Grain Corp. at Chicago. A cash grain business will be conducted along the Illinois River, the new company having acquired its first elevator at Lacon. Offices will be opened before Oct. 1 in the Peoria Board of Trade Bldg.

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GRAINS AND SEEDS TO RYAN - CHICAGO - - 36 YEARS' EXPERIENCE  
**JAMES B. DAVEN**  
Clearing through Beach, Wickham & Co.



Peoria, Ill.—Directors of Allied Mills, Inc., have ordered the rehabilitation of one of the two distilleries owned by the company in this city, with a view to the early manufacture of alcohol, whisky, gin and other spirits, and also corn oil and brewers' grits. It is estimated that it will have a capacity of 5,000 bus. of grain daily. It is planned to have the plant finished by Jan. 1.

Delavan, Ill.—Following is a list of the new members received by the Illinois Grain Dealers Ass'n during July and August: U. B. Memmen, Minonk; Spellman & Co., Lincoln; Mansfield Ford Grain Co., Illiopolis; Illiopolis Grain Co., Illiopolis; Rich & Blankenbaker, Sidney; L. A. Peters & Co. Held (Lacoe p. o.); L. N. Bowman, Alworth (Winnebago p. o.); E. H. Morris Elvtr., Crossville; Jones Bros., Manhattan; John Osterbur, Ridgeville, D. H. Humphreys & Son, Atkinson; Nobbe Elvtr. Co., Harvel; Estate of O. B. Wheeler, Long Point; C. A. Crane, Dillsburg; Martinton Grain Co., Martinton; Austin Bros., Round Grove; Phillip Best & Co., Paris; Moses Dillon Co., Sterling; Fairmount Grain Co., Fairmount; Velde-Lackman Co., Bradford; Jackson Grain Co., Georgetown; E. L. Jarvis & Son, Exline (Kankakee p. o.); Beall Grain Co., Niantic; John Meisner, Cazenovia; Waldschmidt & Schneider, Metamora; Fernandes & Co., Springfield; C. W. Frame & Co., Rochester; Singleton & Merritt, East Lynn; Midland Grain Co., Pawnee (Buffalo p. o.); Forrest H. Koehn, Camargo; Illinois Lbr., Grain & Coal Co., Hoopston; J. E. McCann Grain Co., Buffalo; Ben H. Stubblefield, McLean; W. W. Hill, Williamsville; S. C. Van Horne Grain Co., Fairbury; John Meister, Fairbury; J. A. Bull, Union Grove (Morrison p. o.); Sommer & Bollen, Geneseo; Sugar Grove Grain & Supply Co., Sugar Grove; Hyland Bros., Cherry Valley; Clarence Kime, Nilwood; W. A. Kinnett Grain Co., Orleans; W. D. Bradley, Speer; Allendale Mill & Elvtr. Co., Allendale; Wiedlocher & Sons, Springfield; Flikkema Bros., Fulton; Goodfield Grain & Lbr. Co., Goodfield; Honefenger Grain Co., Owanece; A. P. Shantz, Lexington; Kemp Grain Co., Lexington; Coppins & Lange Flour & Feed Co., Rockford; Boecker Coal & Grain Co., Naperville; J. W. Probasco, Bloomington; Smith & McGahey, Mt. Zion; Atherton Grain Co., Atherton (Walnut p. o.); R. E. Bower, Rowell (Maroa p. o.); James Tyler, Elwood, Waynesville Grain Co., Waynesville; George P. Bowman & Sons, Grayville; Rosentell & Co., Freeport; Rock River Lbr. & Grain Co., Prophetstown; Frary & Frary, Prophetstown; French Bros., Keensburg; E. A. Johnson, Lee; J. T. Holmes, Lewiston; E. P. Reed, Craig (Clinton p. o.); Meyer Bros., Sciota Mills; Rochelle Seed Co., Rochelle; Ralph Wells, Monmouth; Peine Grain Co., Minier; Carter Grain & Lbr. Co., Wedron; Ed Conlin, Inc., DeKalb; Roy Norman, Normandy; Elva Lbr. Co., Elva Station (DeKalb p. o.); H. J. Flesner Grain Co., Rantoul; Taber Lbr. Co., Hamilton, Ill. (Keokuk, Ia. p. o.); Fred C. Leach, Reilly (Rankin p. o.); E. H. Franzen, Cloverdale; John M. Brennan, Clare; Poplar Grove Farmers Co-op. Co., Poplar Grove; Leslie Reel, Congerville; Fielding & Lake, Atlanta; Farmers Elvtr. Co., Sandwich; G. M. Hopkins, Rockton; Zeller & Son, Genoa; Block Elvtr., Indianola; H. T. Still & Son, Piasa; C. A. Crosby Co., Monroe Center; A. B. Feed & Seed Store, Inc., Edwardsville; Dippold Bros., Edwardsville; Wakefield Grain Co., Waterman; Frank A. Bruns, Ballou (Wilmington p. o.); E. T. McFadden Grain Co., Havana; Whalen Bros., Charleston; Geo. E. West Grain Co., Loda; Jamesburg Grain Co., Jamesburg (Potomac p. o.); Chapman Bros., Casner.

#### CHICAGO NOTES

The rate of interest for advances on Bs/L during September has been set at 5% per annum.

Jas. H. Oliphant & Co., members of the Board of Trade, have announced that David A. Badenoch has become associated with them.

The following have recently been admitted to membership in the Board of Trade: Kenneth R. Smith, Edward J. Carroll, Ernest L. Cardle, Giles E. Berry, Martin C. Ring, Charles S. Sansome, George A. Schmidt and Eugene Blauner. Memberships transferred: John E. Wheeler, David A. Badenoch, Henry Holt, Estate of Matthew D. Benzaquin, Edward Aaron, Charles A. Rache, Arthur S. Brown, Ludvig W. Leisner, Charles H. P. Yallalee, William A. Kittermaster, Estate of Walter G. Twitty, Banford B. Langill, Estate of Timothy J. Brosnahan, Walker P. Hall, James B. Hariss, Harry M. Warner, George C. Riley, Bennett W. Cooke, Shinkichi Oshimo.

The Board of Trade Post Band of the American Legion won first prize in the state-wide contest at Rockford, Ill., Aug. 28, thus retaining its championship honors. The band is also national Legion champion.

Harvey Williams, one of the best known market analysts of the grain trade, has become associated with Eastman, Dillon & Co. Mr. Williams was one of the organizers of the Grain Market Analysts Club, of this city, and served as its pres. for two terms.

Albert Schwill & Co., one of the largest manufacturers of malt in the country, expects to start construction soon at its plant here, on 15 tanks, having a capacity of 600,000 bus. of grain, giving the company a total storage capacity of 2,100,000 bus. Contract has been let to James Stewart Corp.

The Board of Trade Clearing Corp. recently announced a reduction in margin requirements for clearing house members of the Board, effective Aug. 28, as follows: The new margin on wheat is 4c a bu., on corn 2c, oats 2c, rye 4c and barley 4c. On wheat, corn and oats these rates will apply on lines up to 6,000,000 bus., and on rye and barley to 3,000,000 bus. Above these limits the rates will increase by 1½c a bu. for each additional 2,500,000 bus. of net open interest or part thereof.

## INDIANA

Mt. Vernon, Ind.—An overhead truck and wagon dump has been installed by the Farmers Elvtr. Co.

Indianapolis, Ind.—The truck gross weight law will not be enforced until the courts uphold its constitutionality.

Culver, Ind.—A 20-ton scale is being installed at the Culver City Grain & Coal Co.'s elevator. It is also planned to remodel the office.

Brownstown, Ind.—After completely remodeling the mill and installing some new equipment, the Ewing Mill Co. has re-opened its plant.

Pine Village, Ind.—The Standard Elvtr. Co. has let the contract for the construction of a new elevator to replace the one that burned in July.

Lagro, Ind.—On Aug. 18 a motor driving a feed mill in the plant of the Lagro Equity Exchange burned out, causing an electrical breakdown loss.

Butler, Ind.—Our driveway has been rebuilt, with the roof raised to allow clearance for large stock trucks.—W. J. Mondhenk, Butler Milling Co.

Marengo, Ind.—W. D. Hurn, who operates a flour mill at Leavenworth, Ind., has leased for two years the plant of the Marengo Milling Co., which has not been operated for several months.

Ottwell, Ind.—The damage done to the Ottwell Milling Co.'s mill in the local tornado of Aug. 11, as reported in the Journals last number, is being repaired and the mill re-opened. The company has been re-organized also.

Oak (railroad name Thornhope), Ind.—The Farmers Grain & Supply Co.'s elevator was slightly damaged by fire at 5:30 p. m., Aug. 22, the cob house at the south end of the elevator being destroyed. Origin of fire unknown.

Terre Haute, Ind.—Samuel Prevo, a former resident of this city and who was at one time grain buyer for the Hudnut Milling Co. here (now out of business), died at his home in Marshall, Ill., Aug. 12, at the age of 93 years.

Shelbyville, Ind.—Mill building operated by the Shelby County Farm Bureau is being thoroughly remodeled, brot up to modern standards, with shelling and cleaning equipment, increasing storage capacity 10,000 bus., at a total estimated cost of \$10,000. Machinery being installed by the Sidney Grain Mch. Co.

St. Joe, Ind.—William L. Hollabaugh has sold his grist mill to F. G. Gauntt, of Ft. Wayne, and possession has been given by E. W. Woods, who has been operating the mill since February. After remodeling, Mr. Gauntt will manufacture feed and flour.

Mt. Vernon, Ind.—The Mt. Vernon Milling Co.'s new corn products mill, described in detail in the Apr. 26 Journals, which replaces the plant burned last October, is completed and about ready for operation. Employees to the number of about 50 will be given work.

Osgood, Ind.—The Ripley County Farm Bureau Co-op. Ass'n, Inc., has completed repairs on its feed mill, consisting of complete electrical power, hammer mill with variable speed control feeder, Junior Blue Streak Cracker and Grader, sheller, mixer, elevators, conveyors, etc. The installations were furnished and installed by L. J. McMillin.

Indianapolis, Ind.—New members of the Indiana Grain Dealers Ass'n are as follows: Fickle Elvtr., Fickle; Reagan Elvtr., Reagan; Jefferson Elvtr., Jefferson; W. E. Hutton, Vincennes; Fairgrounds Elvtr. Co., Frankfort; Zionsville Grain Co., Zionsville; Sedalia Elvtr. Co., Sedalia; Berne Equity Exchange Co., Berne (additional station at Linn Grove); Thomas Grain Co., Philadelphia (additional station at Gem); Lowell Grain & Hay Co., Lowell; Belshaw Farmers & Gleaners Elvtr. Co., Belshaw; Kingsbury & Co., Inc., Indianapolis; Blanton Mills, Clayton; Farmers Supply Co., Boston; Veedersburg Grain Co., Veedersburg; Knightstown Grain Co., Knightstown; Jay Grain Co., Elwood; Morris Flour Mills, Morris; Tab Grain Co., Tab; Farmers Elvtr. Co., Oakville; Brems Grain Co., Brems; North Webster Mills, Inc., North Webster; Castleton Elvtr. Co., Castleton; Poneto Grain Co., Poneto; John Kunberger, Columbia City; Mishawaka Grain Co., Mishawaka; Kennedy Bros., Templeton; Middlebury Grain Co., Middlebury.

## IOWA

Garland, Ia.—The A. D. Hayes Co., headquarters New London, Ia., has leased the Garland Elvtr.

Carroll, Ia.—E. M. Holmes is manager of the office here recently opened by James E. Bennett & Co.

Laurel, Ia.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. is installing a new 20-ton truck scale and remodeling its elevator office.

New Sharon, Ia.—Andrew Louis and son have purchased and are operating the elevator of the Farmers Elvtr. Co.

Livermore, Ia.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s office building roof, severely damaged in a July storm, has been repaired.

Sanborn, Ia.—D. E. Wells recently bot J. S. DeVries' elevator, which he is now operating. The capacity is 25,000 bus.

Elberon, Ia.—The Elberon Farmers Grain & Supply Co. has renewed its articles of incorporation for another 20 years.

Galt, Ia.—The recent windstorm damage to the Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator has been repaired and the house is in operation.

Fonda, Ia.—Guy F. Wilde recently completed an attractive extension to his office of a roof covering his wagon scale.—Art Torkelson.

Essex, Ia.—Ed Lindgren, grain buyer here, died at his home very unexpectedly Aug. 31, acute indigestion being thought to be the cause.

Greene, Ia.—E. L. Bruce & Son's feed mill that was gutted by fire last month, as reported in the Journals last number, will be rebuilt.

Sibley, Ia.—Thieves failed to get into the safe of the Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator on a recent night visit, so contented themselves with taking the manager's rifle.

Potter, Ia.—N. S. Beale & Son Co. has installed a recording beam scale of 6-ton capacity here, with a platform 17x8. It has also repainted the elevator and coal shed roofs.—Art Torkelson.

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Elmore, Ia.—The Farmers Co-op. Elev. Co. recently installed a new electric dump.

Iowa Falls, Ia.—E. L. Ade has purchased the wholesale and retail feed and flour business from the estate of J. A. Harp. Mr. Ade operates a similar business in Mason City, Ia.

Gilman, Ia.—A 6-ton recording beam scale was recently installed by N. S. Beale & Son Co., the platform being 17x8. The elevator roof has been given a coat of paint, also the coal shed roof.—Art Torkelson.

Bayard, Ia.—Burglars blew open the safe of the Farmers Elev. Co. during the night of Aug. 9, put the contents, including books, checks, notes, etc., in a sack and threw it down an old well on the golf course here.

Estherville, Ia.—B. B. Anderson, retired grain dealer, former head of B. B. Anderson, Inc., which went out of business about two years ago, died Aug. 19, after an illness of three weeks, at the age of 74 years.

Council Bluffs, Ia.—The Butler-Welsh Grain Co. has taken over the Flanley Grain Co.'s lease on the 410,000-bu. Burlington Elev. here, effective Sept. 1. The Flanley Co. will continue to do a cash grain business in the Omaha market.

Cedar Rapids, Ia.—The C. A. Davis Grain Co. of this city has been organized by C. A. Davis, who recently disposed of his interest in the Cedar Rapids Grain Co. A general grain merchandising business will be carried on by the new company.

Boone, Ia.—The Farmers Co-op. Elev. & Livestock Co. has let contract to the Roberts Const. Co. for a new elevator, having a capacity of 30,000 bus., to replace the house that burned in July after being struck by lightning, as reported in the Journals July 26.

Anamosa, Ia.—Threshermen and corn sheller operators are trying to insure the payment of cash due them for service rendered by filing liens on the grain within ten days after the work is completed as provided by the new state law. Grain buyers must keep advised of all liens filed.

Joice, Ia.—The Joice Elev. Co. [the local operating name of the Speltz Grain & Coal Co.] discontinued operating the elevator at Joice July 29. A new company, the Joice Grain & Coal Co., P. J. Fibelstad, manager, is now operating the plant.—Speltz Grain & Coal Co. (Albert Lea, Minn.)

Tama, Ia.—The office of N. S. Beale & Son Co. is being remodeled and an Arcola heating unit installed, also a new 20-ton recording beam scale, with a platform 20x9 feet, to take care of large trucks. All the roofs, including the office, elevator, feed shed and coal sheds, have been painted.—Art Torkelson.

Eagle Grove, Ia.—The offices of the Farmers Co-op. Co.'s elevator was entered by thieves during the night of Aug. 25, the safe was opened and \$140 stolen. The office of the George Potketer Elev. Co. was also entered the same night, but the thieves found no money.—Art Torkelson, with Lamson Bros. & Co.

Waterloo, Ia.—The George D. Miller Co., which has been producing a line of mineral and other stock feeds, will soon install equipment for the manufacture of breakfast cereals, feed, flour and pancake flour. Waterloo has had no grain milling industry since 1924, when the Waterloo-Cedar Falls Union Mill Co. went out of business.

Forest City, Ia.—The safe in the Farmers Co-op. Elev. Co.'s office was blown open shortly after 3 a. m., Aug. 4, and \$70 in money stolen, together with some records. Entrance to the office was gained by removing a screen from one of the windows. This is the third time in two years that this elevator office has been robbed.

Harcourt, Ia.—Thieves recently pried a window in the Farmers Elev. Co.'s office to gain entrance and looted the cash drawers, which contained three or four dollars. They also emptied the safe (which is kept unlocked) of all papers, scattering them over the floor but not finding anything of negotiable value.—Art Torkelson.

Stanton, Ia.—A creditors' petition in bankruptcy has been filed against the Stanton Milling Co. by the Bankers Trust Co., of Des Moines, which holds a claim for \$3,125, and others for smaller claims, the total amounting to \$16,883. C. L. Anderson, one of the co-partners in the milling company, filed a personal bankruptcy action Aug. 8.

Northwood, Ia.—While loading a car of oats, Nels Nelson, employed at the Farmers Elev. Co.'s elevator, fell from the elevator to the ground recently, cracking two ribs.

Lone Tree, Ia.—Contract for a new 35,000-bu. elevator has been awarded by the Farmers Union Exchange to W. A. Kilger, Inc., replacing the fire loss of July 20, reported in the Journals July 26 number. The elevator will be of crib construction, iron clad, with shelling plant complete, and will have the latest equipment, completion to be by Nov. 1.

Thompson, Ia.—Both the elevators here, the E. A. Brown Co. and the Farmers Co-op. Elev. Co., were broken into during the night of Aug. 7, the windows of both of the offices having been pried open but no attempt made to rifle the safes. From the Brown Co.'s office a pistol was stolen and a few pennies from the till; in the Farmers Co.'s office a watch was stolen and about 80c.

Glidden, Ia.—Final papers were drawn on Aug. 14 transferring the holdings of the old Glidden Elev. Co. (dissolved last March) which had been in business here for 25 years, to the Farmers Co-op. Elev. Co., recently formed, which will continue the operation of the plant. Art Allen, who was manager of a farmers elevator at Boone, Ia., for a number of years, will be manager.

Logan, Ia.—W. L. Latta is rebuilding his feed mill that burned in June, the site of the new plant being further from the railroad, as Mr. Latta believes that the fires that have three times destroyed his mill were caused by sparks from locomotives. The new building will be on a concrete foundation. Mr. Latta has been manufacturing different food products and doing grinding for farmers.

Webster City, Ia.—Harry L. Winn has leased his elevator, which he has operated for the past 10 years under the name of M. H. Spurgeon & Son, to the Trans-Mississippi Grain Co., of Omaha, and Mr. Winn will be in charge of both the company's elevators at this point. V. S. Gordon, who was put in charge of the company's other house here recently, has been transferred again to Duncombe, Ia., as manager.

Gowrie, Ia.—P. J. Harvey, well known Iowa grain dealer, died at his home here on Aug. 25, at the age of 68 years. Mr. Harvey was born in Illinois but came to northwestern Iowa while a boy in his teens. While still a young man, together with his brother he purchased a grain and lumber business, later selling his interest to his brother and moving to Lena, where he operated an elevator. He came to Gowrie in 1902 and bot another elevator, which he operated. He was a charter member of the Western Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n and was its vice-pres. for several years. His widow survives him.—Art Torkelson, with Lamson Bros. & Co.

Albia, Ia.—Gaining entrance thru a window, thieves obtained \$40 from the safe of the Wilkin Grain Co. during the night of Aug. 29. Loss is covered by insurance.

## KANSAS

Wichita, Kan.—Improvements costing \$25,000 are contemplated by the Red Star Mill & Elev. Co.

Inman, Kan.—The plant of the Enns Milling Co. was struck by lightning on Aug. 24, with small damage.

Byers, Kan.—The Byers Co-op. Exchange sustained slight damage from fire of unknown origin on Aug. 16.

DeSoto, Kan.—The DeSoto Grain Co. has had the Ernest Engineering Co. put in a new rope drive at its elevator.

Hutchinson, Kan.—The John Hayes Grain Co. closed its local office on Sept. 1, C. F. Caudill, manager, going to Wichita.

Winfield, Kan.—Windstorm on Aug. 20 caused roof damage and broken windows at the plant of the Consolidated Flour Mills Co.

Perry, Kan.—A new rope drive has been installed at the Walter Brown Grain Co.'s elevator, the Ernest Engineering Co. doing the work.

Topeka, Kan.—On Aug. 22 a stroke of lightning hit the mill building of the Ismert Hincke Milling Co. and made a hole in it but did not set it on fire.

Altamont, Kan.—Lightning coming in on the power wires of the Farmers Co-op. Elev. Co. on Aug. 24 did some small damage to the meter and connections.

Arkansas City, Kan.—The New Era Milling Co. is installing a 750-h.p. diesel engine. The present engine will be retained and used in case of breakdowns.

Hutchinson, Kan.—The Mensendieck Grain Co. is furnishing market quotations to the Board of Trade since the recent closing of the local office of the Davis-Noland-Merrill Grain Co.

Munden, Kan.—William Blecha and Jerry Dejmal are operating their two elevators here under the name of Blecha-Dejmal Grain Co. They formerly operated as Blecha & Dejmal.

Frankfort, Kan.—A. W. Schenberger, formerly with the Abilene Flour Mills Co., at Abilene, Kan., recently bot the 50-barrel flour mill at this point that has been operated by Leonard Bros., and will operate it.

Lewis, Kan.—The Farmers Co-op. Grain & Livestock Co.'s elevator burned Sunday afternoon, Aug. 13, origin of fire unknown; loss, \$10,000; about half covered by insurance. The elevator contained only between 3,000 and 4,000 bus. of wheat at the time of the fire.

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## MARYLAND

## BALTIMORE LETTER

The Associated Traffic Clubs of America will hold their annual convention in Baltimore on Oct. 24-25.—R. C. N.

It is reported that the Pennsylvania Railroad contemplates closing its domestic elevator as an economy measure.—R. C. N.

The new G. L. F. mill in this city is under the management of A. McHenry, who comes from the company's Buffalo, N. Y., office.

N. J. Elliott, widely known in transportation circles, and for many years a member of the Chamber of Commerce, is seriously ill at his home on Park Drive.—R. C. N.

Stocks of wheat in Baltimore elevators have now passed 1,500,000 bus. A considerable portion of this wheat is owned by country shippers who are holding for higher prices.—R. C. N.

Farm Service Stores, Inc., unit of General Mills, of Minneapolis, has leased an office in the Chamber of Commerce Bldg., and transferred its clerical force from 1706 East Lombard St. to the new location. F. H. Magoon is manager.—R. C. N.

Ground will be broken soon for the erection of a distillery between Elkridge and Relay, Md., for the Maryland Distillery, Inc., of Baltimore. The company has acquired a tract of land from the B. & O. R. R. and building operations will consume about three months.—R. C. N.

During the hurricane which struck Baltimore on the afternoon of Aug. 23 the ground floors of the Western Maryland and Pennsylvania grain elevators on the waterfront were inundated and the electrical machinery was put out of commission, necessitating a temporary shut-down of these houses while the motors were dried out.—R. C. N.

We have under construction at the present time a mill for the manufacture of feed for all livestock, but our plant probably will not be in operation until early October. We do not operate plants at other locations.—Southern States Co-op. Mills, Inc., by J. H. Ball, Mgr. [G. Stewart Henderson, for the past 17 years traffic manager of the Chamber of Commerce, and the representative of this organization in all important rate cases argued before the Interstate Commerce Commission during this period, has accepted a position as traffic manager with the Southern States Co-op. Mills.—R. C. N.]

## MICHIGAN

Romeo, Mich.—F. L. Elwell has added a Duplex No. 4 Crusher to the equipment of his feed mill here.

Caro, Mich.—The Caro Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co. recently installed a No. 6 Duplex Crusher and Feeder in its elevator.

Clinton, Mich.—Atlas Milling Co. has installed a Eureka receiving separator with a Buhler drive.—H. P. Hoyt, mgr.

Lachine, Mich.—Mail addressed to the Alpena County Farm Bureau is returned by the post office marked "Unclaimed, unknown."

Detroit, Mich.—Eunice Esther Flour Products, incorporated; incorporators: Louis G. Forney and others; to manufacture cereal foods.

Westphalia, Mich.—The Pewamo Elvtr. Co. is erecting an elevator at this point, to be 32x40 feet, and to be completed in time for this season's bean crop.

Waldron, Mich.—We have taken a hammer mill from a portable grinder and have installed it in our plant as a stationary grinder.—John S. Avis, Avis Milling Co.

Adrian, Mich.—The discouraged and despondent should not overlook the fact that Mr. Cutler, who has successfully conducted the affairs of Cutler-Dickerson Co., here for the last seven years, is totally blind, yet is working efficiently every day.

Tecumseh, Mich.—A new biscuit flour addition has been made to the equipment of the Wm. Hayden Milling Co. The machinery includes a Eureka mixer and pneumatic packing machinery. An outside dump is being installed at the company's bean elevator.

Oakley, Mich.—The elevator plant here formerly operated by the Christian Breisch Corp., of Lansing, Mich., is now being operated by Arthur Jarred, former superintendent for the Breisch Co., who has severed his connection with the company. This change was made in settlement of family affairs.

Pigeon, Mich.—A corn cracker and aspirator have been added to the equipment of the Co-op. Elvtr. & Milling Co.

Bad Axe, Mich.—George B. Morley, of Saginaw, Mich., was elected pres. of the Bad Axe Grain Co. to succeed the late William H. Wallace, at a stockholders' meeting on Aug. 22. The company operates elevators here, at Harbor Beach, Kinde, Port Austin, Ubly, Ruth, Applegate, Carsonville, McGregor and Six Lakes, all in Michigan.

Muir, Mich.—We have taken over the elevator business and properties formerly known as the Muir Elvtr. Co. As yet we have not decided on a name for the new firm. Ronald Sykes, George Shaw, J. Lee Strachan and myself are equal partners in the new enterprise. Only a small amount of repairing and remodeling will be necessary at first, as the equipment is in good condition. We have a bean cleaner, grain cleaner, seed cleaner, Fairbanks Hopper Scales and Wagon Scales, Richardson Automatic Scale for loading out cars, Dreadnought Attrition Mill, Hankins Feed Mixer, bean polisher and two giant bean pickers. I was manager of the Rockafellow Grain Co.'s plant at Vickeryville for over 14 years before coming here.—Ronald J. Banton, gen'l mgr. of new firm. [Later.—The name given this firm is Banton Elvtr. Co., Inc.]

## MINNESOTA

Belview, Minn.—The Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co.'s elevator has been sold to the Mitchell Grain Co. at a creditors' sale.

St. Paul, Minn.—The gallery and annex to the St. Paul Elvtr., operated by the Farmers National Grain Corp., burned Sept. 11.

Kiester, Minn.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s office was visited by thieves recently, who were unsuccessful in their attempt to raid it.

Warren, Minn.—The new 30,000-bu. elevator of the Pioneer Land & Loan Co., reported in the June 14 Journals, is now in operation.

Le Center (formerly Le Sueur Center), Minn.—The Le Center Feed Mill, operated for a number of years by M. J. Wolf, has been closed.

Kilkenny, Minn.—The driveway of the Kilkenny Elvtr. Co.'s elevator has been replanked, the scales repaired and the workfloor re-arranged.

Duluth, Minn.—R. C. Helm has been elected to the directorship of the Board of Trade to fill out the unexpired term of F. P. Houghton, deceased.

Shakopee, Minn.—The Shakopee Brewing Co. has bot the Farm Service Stores, Inc., plant at this point, which has not been operated for some time.

East Grand Forks, Minn.—Lars Hylden, former manager of the Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co.'s elevator here, resigned recently and moved to Park River, N. D.

Sauk Center, Minn.—C. D. Marshall, who was at one time associated with the late A. E. Erwin in the grain business here, died recently at his home, at the age of 80 years.

Felton, Minn.—The Monarch Elvtr. Co.'s elevator and warehouse at this station, also 20,000 bus. of grain, burned August 19; loss, \$40,000. The elevator will be rebuilt at once.

Caledonia, Minn.—The Houston County Farm Bureau Service Co. have leased the building and taken over the business of the Peoples Stock & Grain Co., starting operations early this month.

Butterfield, Minn.—A team of horses backed a load of flax off the driveway of the Butterfield Co-op. Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator, causing serious damage to the old brick power house now used as a warehouse.

Strandquist, Minn.—The Math Barzen Co., Inc., has rented the local elevator (formerly operated by the Farmers Elvtr. Co.), closed for some time, and re-opened it late in August with John Forder as manager.

Franklin, Minn.—W. J. Caven, former manager of the Pacific Grain Co.'s elevator at Bird Island, Minn., is now operating the former Anderson elevator and feed mill here under the name of the Caven Elvtr. Co.

Clara City, Minn.—Altho the grain department of the Clara City Elvtr. Co. showed a profit for the past year, the implement department showed a loss for the same period, and the company has voted to dispose of the implement business.

Bird Island, Minn.—J. E. Lytle, formerly manager of the Pacific Grain Co.'s elevator at Brentford, S. D., has been transferred to the company's elevator here, succeeding W. J. Caven, who has gone to Franklin, Minn., where he is in business for himself.

Atwater, Minn.—The Atwater Mill will resume the manufacture of flour this month, after having operated only the feed mill since 1927, after the death of Marcus Johnson, owner. It will operate on the basis of exchanging flour for the farmer's wheat, thus enabling him to escape the tax of \$1.38 per barrel now on flour.

Willmar, Minn.—The elevator recently purchased by the Farm Service Stores, Inc., from the New London Milling Co., burned shortly before midnight Aug. 23, origin of fire unknown; loss, \$25,000, including machinery and equipment, eight carloads of grain, feed and about four carloads of binder twine; both building and contents were insured. The Chamber of Commerce passed a resolution requesting the company to rebuild the elevator.

Wells, Minn.—The two Frank brothers, recent buyers of the International Milling Co.'s elevator here and also the old J. C. Byrne elevator, are taking down the latter and using the material to erect a 26x30 office and store building and a 50x82 warehouse adjacent to the 20,000-bu. elevator. When completed the firm will have space for a complete feed service, including grinding, mixing and hulling. A 20-ton truck scale will also be added to the equipment.

## MINNEAPOLIS LETTER

S. E. St. John, buyer for Farm Service Stores, Inc., died from a heart attack, Aug. 30.

James E. Bennett & Co. are enlarging their offices here and putting in improved equipment, including a new grain and stock board.

Arthur F. Evenson, of this city, has been succeeded by C. A. Gislason, of Ivanhoe, Minn., as chairman of the state board of grain appeals.

P. M. Ingold, who has been for several years with the barley department of the Stühr-Seidl Co., is now with the Cereal Grading Co., also of this city, in a like capacity.

Charles E. Titterude, a pioneer grain man of this section, died during the fourth week of August, burial being on the 25th. He was formerly with the A. H. Poehler Co. and more recently with the Cargill Co.

## MISSOURI

St. Louis, Mo.—The Continental Export Co. has just moved to larger quarters on the second floor of the Merchants Exchange Bldg. The Farmers National Grain Corp. has moved to smaller offices on the same floor of that building.

Schell City, Mo.—A petition has been filed by the officers of the Farmers Milling & Grain Co. to dissolve the corporation. The reported reason is that the property has been so reduced by losses that the company can not meet the demands made against it.

Higginsville, Mo.—H. H. Green, of Pattonsburg, Mo., is now pres. of the Missouri Grain Dealers & Millers. Geo. Klingenberg, of Concordia, Mo., is vice-president. We are putting on a campaign for new members and hope to report many additions to the list soon.—A. H. Meinershagen, Sec'y-Treas.

Warrensburg, Mo.—The Culp Elvtr. Mills, owned and operated by the Culp family for about 40 years, has been sold to J. A. Innes and his son, John L. Innes, of Kansas City. Martin Abrahams, who has so ably managed the business for Mrs. Culp since the death of her husband, J. J. Culp, in 1926, will remain at the mill in the capacity of manager for the new owners.

Sikeston, Mo.—Earl M. Allen has been appointed receiver for the Sikes-McMullin Grain Co., following a bankruptcy petition filed by the company, and will continue operations. The company owns all of the capital stock of the Southeast Missouri Elvtr. Co., but due to encumbrances on the various properties, liquid assets total only about \$2,500. The Sikes-McMullin Co. is also interested in an alfalfa feed mill at McClure, Ill. The Southeast Missouri Elvtr. Co. has elevators and warehouses at McMullin, Champion, Matthews, Kewanee, Lavalley, Crowder, Vanduser, Malden, Bernie, Dexter, Idalia, Bell City, Hunterville, Essex, Gray Ridge, Miner Switch and Dodd.



Joplin, Mo.—The Crescent Milling Co. is a new concern formed to take over the property of the Brand-Dunwoody Milling Co., including an elevator and a 1,000-barrel flour mill. The plant will be put into operation after a thorough overhauling. The Crescent Milling Co. is a subsidiary of the Crescent Brewing Co., also a new concern, which is erecting a brewery adjacent to the milling plant.

#### KANSAS CITY LETTER

Kansas City, Mo.—The Board of Trade membership of F. J. Thatcher has been sold by the Updike Grain Corp. and the membership will remain inactive temporarily.

Kansas City, Mo.—John M. Cory, a grain trader on the Board of Trade, was stricken with a heart attack while in an elevator in the Board of Trade Bldg., on Aug. 31, and died shortly after.

Kansas City, Mo.—B. C. Christopher & Co., the oldest grain firm in this city, celebrated its 55th anniversary, on Sept. 3, by giving a picnic to more than 100 employees, at the farm of Stanley Christopher, Jr., near Stanley, Kan.

Kansas City, Mo.—Margin requirements on grain futures trades have been modified by directors of the Board of Trade as follows: Minimum margins for all open futures contracts, other than hedges or spreads, for any one customer shall be 10% of the market price on open contracts for ¼ million bus. or less; over ¼ million but less than 2 million bus., 10% of the market price of the first ¼ million and 15% of the market price of the remainder; over 2 million bus., 10% of the market price of the first ¼ million, 15% of the market price of the next 1¼ million, and 20% of the market price of the remainder. On hedges against cash grain or grain products either for members or non-members a minimum margin equal to the margin required by the Grain Clearing Co. shall be maintained at all times. On purchases of one future against the sale of a like amount of another future (both trades being carried by the same member) of the same grain, either in the same market or in different markets, or on purchases of the future of one grain against the sale of a like amount of futures of another grain, either in the same market or in different markets, no minimum margin.

#### MONTANA

Laurel, Mont.—J. H. Moran has opened a combination elevator and bean receiving plant in the old Walsh Grain Co. location on West Main St.

Billings, Mont.—The Idaho Bean & Elvtr. Co.'s warehouse and cleaning equipment has been leased to the Farmers National Grain Corp., which will handle beans this season, it is reported.

#### NEBRASKA

Fremont, Neb.—Early this month Gooch & Co., of Lincoln, Neb., opened a branch office in this city.

Beatrice, Neb.—A branch office has been opened here by Gooch & Co., grain brokers of Lincoln, Neb.

Fairbury, Neb.—Gooch & Co., of Lincoln, Neb., on Sept. 1 opened an office here, with Charles B. Callaway as manager.

Ashton, Neb.—Night prowlers who broke into the office of the Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator recently got nothing but a radio for their trouble.

Sterling, Neb.—The Ehmen Grain Co. has disposed of its elevator to B. G. and John Schmidt, who will operate it under the name of the Schmidt Bros.

Rockford, Neb.—Both elevators at this point have been closed indefinitely. The operators are the Rockford Elvtr. & Feed Co. and the Farmers Union Co-op. Ass'n.

Nebraska City, Neb.—Chester L. Weeks is the manager of the local office of the Butler-Weish Grain Co., of Omaha. Mr. Weeks was formerly at Chicago handling wheat for the Red Cross.

Schuyler, Neb.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator caught fire recently, presumably from sparks from a passing locomotive, but was saved from destruction by the timely arrival of the fire department.

Gordon, Neb.—Ross Magowan, who formerly operated elevators in Gordon and in Merriam, Neb., is buying for the Farmers National Grain Corp. here, in the elevator he formerly operated for the Farmers Grain Co.

Omaha, Neb.—Directors of the Omaha Grain Exchange have elected E. A. Lucke, who has been vice-pres., to the presidency of the Exchange, succeeding C. D. Sturtevant, who resigned recently to become pres. of the Bartlett-Frazier Co., Chicago.

Union, Neb.—George Stites' 10,000-bu. elevator burned Aug. 14; loss, \$6,000; partly insured. The fire was discovered in the top of the elevator at about 11:15 p. m., cause not known. About 1,500 bus. of wheat and 500 bus. of oats burned also. Mr. Stites owns another elevator here.

Omaha, Neb.—E. W. Taylor has been elected pres. of the Nye & Jenks Grain Co., succeeding Howard Rathbun. Mr. Taylor has been manager of the regional office of the Farmers National Grain Corp. at Minneapolis for some time, but will now return to this city. He was formerly pres. of the Nye & Jenks Co.

Columbus, Neb.—Frank Maroney, grain inspector here and a former sampler in the Omaha office, was killed in an automobile accident on Aug. 15. His body beside his overturned auto was discovered by the driver of a newspaper truck. He had been dead several hours. Burial was at Chicago, where his parents reside.

Omaha, Neb.—Since the death of James Swanick, reported in the Journals last number, the business of the Swanick Grain Co. is being conducted by C. A. Carey, partner in the firm. Mr. Carey was associated with Mr. Swanick 20 years and in recent years has been in charge of consignments and grain bot to arrive. It was Mr. Swanick's wish that the business be carried on as usual.

#### NEW ENGLAND

Washington Depot, Conn.—The grain and feed business of the Davis-Mason Co. has been taken over by the Charles M. Cox Co., of Boston, Mass., which will conduct it as the Shepaug Grain Co.

Portland, Me.—The bean department of the W. H. Shurtleff Co., of this city, has been taken over by Sylvan Shurtleff, who has been handling beans for 20 years. He will devote his entire time to the distribution of beans in Maine, also the promotion of bean growing in this state.

Boston, Mass.—A com'ite has been appointed by the New England Retail Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n in conjunction with the Boston Grain & Flour Exchange for getting up a code, the personnel being as follows: Roy E. Cutting, chairman; W. T. Abell, Carl J. B. Currie, R. W. Kent, M. J. Lorimer, Harry Manchester, A. W. Norton, H. L. Ryther, L. P. Townsend.

#### NEW JERSEY

Camden, N. J.—Taylor Bros. elevator was damaged by fire during the night of Aug. 22; loss, approximately \$8,000. A quantity of grain stored in the building was destroyed. Two firemen were injured by falling, one of them having been overcome by smoke.

Millville, N. J.—A grain elevator is being erected by Kane Bros., who have been operating a coal business here for the past eight years under the name of the Millville Coal & Supply Co., in their yard on North High St. The company is also taking on a line of general feed.

#### NEW MEXICO

Santa Fe, N. M.—Robert Ruoff and others have incorporated the Ruoff Milling Co. here.

#### NEW YORK

New York, N. Y.—Damage was done to several offices on the top floor of the Produce Exchange Bldg. when a water tank on top of the building burst on Aug. 14.

Owego, N. Y.—An addition to the Owego Feed Mills, Inc., 22x60 feet, with a 6x40-foot loading platform at the rear, is being built. The new building will be used as a mixing room.

Buffalo, N. Y.—On Aug. 24 a smoldering fire was discovered in the plant of the Russell Miller Milling Co. Fire apparently originated in dust between the drying columns and the tempering bins. Loss was small.

Cohocton, N. Y.—James Waldorf, Jr., has succeeded his brother Merle as superintendent of the Larowe Buckwheat Corp. here, Merle having gone to Penn Yan, N. Y., to take a similar position with the Birkett Mills.

Penn Yan, N. Y.—Merle Waldorf has been appointed superintendent of the Birkett Mills here, succeeding James O'Grady, retired. Mr. Waldorf was formerly superintendent of the Larowe Buckwheat Corp., of Cohocton, N. Y.

Buffalo, N. Y.—Before leaving this city for Albany, to which office the Cargill Grain Co. has transferred him (as reported in the Journal last number), Frank Schonhart was presented with a fine automobile radio by members of the Corn Exchange and the Buffalo Flour Club, at a dinner at the Meadowbrook Country Club.

#### NORTH DAKOTA

Hensler, N. D.—Farmers National Warehouse Corp.'s elevator was damaged by windstorm on Aug. 16.

Norma, N. D.—Clyde Ridenour is the new manager of the Norma Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator.

Berthold, N. D.—The Independent Elvtr., formerly owned by W. E. Tucker, has been bot by G. H. Sawyer.

Fessenden, N. D.—The Minnekota Elvtr. Co.'s local elevator was entered by thieves recently, who failed to get any money.

Hamburg, N. D.—The Minnekota Elvtr. Co. is having the T. E. Ibberson Co. make repairs and paint its elevator at this place.

Homer, N. D.—R. S. Hallberg has leased the Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator for this season, and continued Homer Niles as manager.

Richardton, N. D.—The Case Grain Co.'s elevator was damaged in a storm recently. The T. E. Ibberson Co. is making the repairs.

Mott, N. D.—A small amount of cash and a fountain pen were obtained by burglars who recently broke into the Occident Elvtr. Co.'s local elevator.

Norma, N. D.—The elevator belonging to the Minnekota Elvtr. Co. is being painted by the T. E. Ibberson Co. as well as other general repairs made.

Northgate, N. D.—Val Rieder, former manager of the King Grain Co.'s elevator here, has been transferred to the company's elevator at Perella (Bowbells p. o.), N. D.

Auburn, N. D.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. has leased the elevator formerly operated by A. A. Stavert, and now control the entire elevator business at this station.

Cando, N. D.—V. D. Lord, of this city, is now traveling representative of the Becher-Barrett-Lockerby Co., of Minneapolis and Duluth, for the northern half of North Dakota.

Perth, N. D.—The J. H. Vorachek Elvtr. Co., of Lankin, has purchased the elevator here owned by the Imperial Elvtr. Co. and has opened for business. Roger Vorachek is in charge.

Williston, N. D.—N. E. Norman recently became a partner with C. O. Harding in the Williston Flour Mills Co., formerly the Whole Wheat Milling Co. Mr. Norman will manage the mill.

Tolley, N. D.—The plant formerly operated by the Farmers Grain Co. of Tolley has been bot by L. C. Butt, R. L. Ladd and W. J. Paff, who were pres., sec'y and manager, respectively, of the old company.

**Scoular-Bishop Grain Co.**

**Consignments—Futures**

**Kansas City**

**Omaha**

**Stratton Grain Company**

ST. JOSEPH, MO.

**Southwestern Wheat and Corn  
Operating Stratton Elevator  
2,000,000 Bus. Capacity**



Langdon, N. D.—Alex MacDonald has been appointed manager of the Langdon Farmers Elevator Co.'s elevator, succeeding C. V. Stewart. Mr. MacDonald was manager of this elevator several years ago.

Mayville, N. D.—After installation of new machinery is completed at the flour mill here, it will be re-opened by Messrs. Osburn and Bosshard under the name of the Goose River Valley Flour Mills.

Agate, N. D.—The Agate Co-op. Farmers Co. has bot the Atlantic Elevator Co.'s elevator here, to replace its elevator that burned recently, retaining Oswald Egeland, formerly with the Atlantic Co., as manager.

Sanborn, N. D.—On Sept. 4, at 1 a. m., fire of unknown cause destroyed the elevator of the Sanborn Grain Co. and did considerable damage to the 25,000 bus. of grain on hand. Loss covered by insurance.

Grand Forks, N. D.—New members of the Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n of North Dakota are: Golva Co-op. Elevator Co., Golva; D. J. Hennessey, Reynolds; Mott Mill & Elevator, Mott; Chaseley Farmers Elevator Co., Chaseley.

Fargo, N. D.—Beach, Wickham & Co., of Chicago, have taken over the Nelson Grain Co. here, which was affiliated with the former company and held a private wire for it. R. C. Pierce has been made manager of the local office.

Mayville, N. D.—The old St. Anthony & Dakota Grain Co.'s elevator has been purchased by Carl Sorum and will be re-opened, after repairs are completed, as the Mayville Grain Co. Mr. Sorum formerly managed the Farmers Elevator at Sharon, N. D.

Bismarck, N. D.—Payment of \$61,500 to about 700 persons who hold claims against the defunct North Dakota Wheat Growers Whse. Co., was begun on Aug. 28 by the state railroad board. It is said that about \$14,000 will remain after the storage ticket holders are paid.

Perth, N. D.—The Farmers Co-op. Co. has been re-organized and incorporated and has leased the Laird elevator property now owned by Mr. Hollister, of Tampa, Fla. Repairs have been made, including installation of an electric motor. It is planned to either purchase or build an elevator next year. John Klier is manager.

Edgeley, N. D.—Two explosions occurred at the plant of the Packard Seed Co. while a load of feed was being ground recently. The explosions themselves did not cause any serious damage, but the fire which ensued burned a hole thru the spout and ran clear to the peak of the roof. It was extinguished within 15 minutes, causing only slight damage.

Watford City, N. D.—H. Pruess & Sons, of Medicine Lake, Mont., have purchased the Watford City Roller Mills from E. R. Reitsch. Some new equipment has been installed and the mill is now operating under the new ownership. H. Pruess, whose two sons, Albert and Emil, will have charge of the local mill, has been in the milling business for 53 years, still owning several mills in Montana.

Hong (York p. o.), N. D.—The Hong Farmers Elevator Co. lost its power house and office and equipment, on Aug. 19, when the manager was starting the engine using a gasoline torch that had a leak in it, which spread over the power-house floor and ignited. There was also slight damage to the elevator driveway and siding nearest the power house. A crew of section men and threshers saved the elevator from being a total loss.

Murray (Mayville p. o.), N. D.—The Murray Grain Co.'s elevator was damaged to the extent of several hundred dollars by an explosion or collapse, early in the morning of Aug. 23, which moved the elevator nearly six feet off its foundation. Altho fire is said to have followed the explosion, it was extinguished by the grain falling from the bins which gave way after the structure came to rest following the explosion. The house contained about 24,000 bus. of grain, mostly wheat, little of which was lost as the house held together. The machinery was badly damaged by the explosion.

## OHIO

Somerset, O.—The Farmers Co-op. Elevator Co. recently installed a new 15-ton scale.

Morral, O.—A new seed cleaner has been installed by the Morral Lbr. & Elevator Co.—D. W. Mahaffey.

Elery (Malinta p. o.), O.—Our elevator is being repainted.—L. A. Hill, Elery Grain & Stock Co.

Scio, O.—Charles McDevett & Son have sold the Scio Milling Co.'s plant to Thomas and William Greer.

Nevada, O.—A new wareroom and driveway have been constructed at the Farmers Grain Co.'s elevator here.

Fremont, O.—Our problem now is to fit ourselves into the N.R.A. program.—W. E. Wolfe, Fangbner Seed Co.

Toledo, O.—A new grain cleaner has recently been installed in the plant of the Northwestern Elevator & Milling Co.

Marietta, O.—The Farmers Produce Co. has installed a hammer mill for mixing and grinding all kinds of feed.

Wayne, O.—The Prairie Farmers Co-op. Elevator Co. is reported as contemplating installation of a corn cracker and grader.

Carey, O.—We have installed a McMillin overhead traveling electric truck lift.—S. A. Wenner, Carey Farmers' Co-op. Co.

Genoa, O.—The elevator of the Genoa Farmers Exchange has been equipped with lightning rods. D. D. La Plant, mgr.

Stony Ridge, O.—We have installed a new Sidney Combination Corn Sheller and Cleaner.—A. L. Elliott, Elliott & Beasley.

Grelton, O.—We have just finished painting our elevator with aluminum paint.—Geo. M. Crockett, Farmers Grain & Seed Co.

Plain City, O.—The corn cutter and grader in B. M. Youmans & Son's elevator is being replaced with a large capacity "Cornulator."

Colby (Clyde p. o.), O.—We have just completed painting our elevator with aluminum paint.—R. W. Whited, Irvin T. Fangbner Co.

Shelby, O.—L. B. Coover is now in charge of our wheat buying department, succeeding George K. Atyes.—Moody & Thomas Milling Co.

Fredericktown, O.—H. W. Updike has installed a 75-h.p. 3-cylinder, Reeves natural gas engine to replace the motors in his feed grinding plant.

Ney, O.—A 30x30-foot one story and basement addition is being built to the plant of the D & E Feed Co. Installation of another feed mixer is planned.

Wauseon, O.—A McMillin Truck Lift has been installed by the E. F. Hanson Co. and a new driveway has been built to replace the old.—C. A. Humphrys.

Edon, O.—Tom Fox is operating the flour mill here, which he recently purchased as reported in the Journals last number, under the name of the Edon Milling Co.

Nevada, O.—A 108x20-foot frame, iron-clad warehouse for storing fence, cement, salt and other farm supplies, was recently completed by the Nevada Farmers Grain Co.

Okolona, O.—Helberg Karl, manager of the Okolona Grain Co., is reported to be considering installation of a new hammer mill, to replace the company's present machine.

Tiro, O.—Harry J. Ulmer has resigned as manager of the Tiro Equity Exchange to enter the feed and fertilizer business on his own account. C. W. Fetter replaces him as manager.

Eaton, O.—One of the cement walls of the Farmers Equity Elevator burst under the weight of the new crop and a quantity of grain was lost before the necessary re-inforcements could be put in.

Circleville, O.—The Ralston-Purina Co., which recently took over the property of Crites, Inc., as reported in the July 26 Journals, has installed a large Western Cleaner and Corn Sheller and other equipment.

West Jefferson, O.—The property of the West Jefferson Elevator Co. (in receivers hands), including several acres of land, office building, warehouse and oats granary, was sold at sheriff's sale on Aug. 26, to John and Cletus Murray for \$3,975. The chattel sale, held Aug. 5, amounted to about \$1,700.

Cardington, O.—The mill property of the J. J. Curl Co., Inc. was bid in by Charles Kaelber, of Waldo, for the Waldo Feed & Supply Co., for \$1,100 at the receivers' sale recently, and later the approval of the court was given to the sale. The plant includes a steel storage tank of 17,000 bus. capacity.

Columbus Grove, O.—A. G. Boogher & Son, who operate an elevator at Santa Fe, O., and who also recently bot an elevator at Ottawa, O., as reported in the Journals last number, have bot the Eikenbary Elevator here. Dan Fisher, who worked for years for the former owners, will manage the elevator.

Fostoria, O.—A joint meeting of the members of the Ohio Grain & Feed Dealers and Millers Ass'n here Sept. 6 was largely attended and dealers present favored a code providing for a 48-hour week, with country elevators open from 8 a. m. to 5 p. m. The margins recommended were 6 cts. for wheat, 5 cts. for corn and 4 cts. for oats. Truckers and scoopers are dropped from the picture.

Bucyrus, O.—We have added space and shelving to our office to handle parts for implements and have just completed a 24x40-foot warehouse for farm implements. Another 24x40-foot warehouse has been purchased for the same purpose, and our elevator properties improved by a second driveway that makes it easier to get in and out of the plant.—Geo. Schultz, Zeigler & Schultz.

New Vienna, O.—A special meeting of grain and feed men and millers was scheduled to be held at the Snow Hill Country Club, three miles from this point, on Sept. 13, under the auspices of the Ohio Grain, Mill & Feed Dealers Ass'n, to discuss sections of code accepted by the N. R. A. and unfair trade practices. Golf and swimming at 2:30 p. m. will be followed by a 6:30 dinner, after which comes the discussion.

Toledo, O.—F. O. Paddock, dean of the grain trade of this city, nearing the 80-year mark, bid farewell to his many friends on the local Board of Trade, on Sept. 1, on the floor of the board, just before his departure for California, where he will live on a small farm near Los Gatos, Route No. 1, Box 175. Mr. Paddock started in the grain business in 1886 with R. H. Halloran & Co., and later became associated with E. L. Southworth and James Hodge, both of whom are dead, later still operating as the Paddock-Hodge Co., out of business for a number of years now.

Payne, O.—The fire at our elevator on Aug. 16, at 3 p. m., started with an explosion in the cob house, which was attached to the elevator. We do not know if the cobs were on fire or if it was a dust explosion. One of our employees was in the cob bin when the explosion occurred, loosening cobs that had become lodged, to use in firing the boiler. He was quite badly burned, but not seriously. The fire spread rapidly to the top of the elevator. The fire department was unable to do anything on account of being unable to reach the top of the building. We will rebuild at once, about the same kind of an elevator on the old foundation.—Brady Bros., by O. F. Brady.

## Specialists in Ventilating Grain Elevator Legs and Grain Storage Bins

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District offices in Chicago, St. Louis, Minneapolis and other large Cities  
ROBERTSON PROTECTED METAL ROOFING AND SIDING IS STRONG AND CORROSION-PROOF



Pemberville, O.—We are increasing our office and show room space, making the building 8 ft. longer, and 8 ft. wider, putting in a concrete floor, and refinishing the interior.—Fred Dierks-hide, Pemberville Elvtr. Co.

Upper Sandusky, O.—Our drier room has been lined and converted into storage space increasing our capacity from 30,000 to 35,000 bus. We may put in a seed cleaner this fall.—O. J. Weicker, U. S. Commission Co.

Toledo, O.—New members of the Ohio Grain, Mill & Feed Dealers Ass'n are as follows: Montezuma Grain Co., Montezuma; Farmersville Exchange Co., Farmersville; Snyder & Immel, Kingston; Kirby White & Son, Harrod; Frank G. Snell (DeLisle Elvtr), Arcanum; Detrick Grain & Merc. Co., Tippecanoe City; Whisler Grain & Feed Co., Hillsboro; W. B. Gramlich Co., Kenton; Tyler Grain Co., Wooster; Charles McPeeters, Defiance; Cadiz Mills, Cadiz; W. A. Northway & Co., Lockwood; Albert C. Kreb-henne, R. R. 1, Vandalia; Genoa Mills, Inc., Genoa; D. E. Maxwell, Kirby; Elliott & Beasley, Stony Ridge; Sugar Run Flour Mills, Pomeroy; Archbold Seed & Feed Store, Archbold; Avon Lake Feed Mills, Avon Lake; Wadsworth Farmers Exchange Co., Wadsworth; C. H. Neff, Canfield.

Columbus, O.—An article appeared in the Aug. 9 number of Journals stating the writer had been scooping wheat into cars at Centerburg, and intimating unfair tactics had been employed. We were first invited into this territory in the fall of 1931 when all sections boasted of a large corn crop. In previous years this section had been a consuming territory and consequently local elevators were not equipped to shell corn. To furnish a market we equipped ourselves with a large portable sheller and moved it to this territory, employing a local buyer and offering to buy of other elevators. The following year we were again invited into this territory to buy wheat, and did so, all purchases being made through Tom Reed, the former manager of the Sunshine Feed Store at Centerburg, who maintains a local warehouse, buying grain, wool, clover and timothy seed and other farm produce thruout the year. A small grain elevator was purchased to load this grain, which proved very efficient. When the 1933 crop appeared, competition boasted they would run Mr. Reed out of business, but it seems the farmers favored Mr. Reed with their business, as there were 18 cars (not 17) loaded by him. As usual the price was advanced by competition to obtain the grain. A long distance call was made by the writer advising competition that we felt it unnecessary to pay ridiculous prices, and would not permit it provided they would keep in line. The price named by the writer permitted a fair margin. Competition would not agree to this, stating they would pay what they cared to. According to evidence gathered, the purchase price thruout harvest was lower than competitors, and so long as grain can be purchased at this point on a sound basis, we expect to buy there.—L. J. Dill.

## OKLAHOMA

McAlester, Okla.—Hardeman Milling Co., incorporated; capital stock, \$25,000; incorporators: A. J. Gordon, J. K. Pemberton and A. L. Fields.

Lawton, Okla.—James E. Gigoux, manager of the Chickasha Milling Co.'s local elevator, died recently at his home here, after being in poor health for two years.

Tipton, Okla.—J. F. Hooton has taken over the Newsom Elvtr., also known as the Red Elvtr. Mr. Hooton has been employed at the elevator for some time.

Vici, Okla.—Ted Warren and C. O. Adair, formerly employed at the Bob White Flour Mills at Kingfisher, Okla., have leased a mill at this point and are operating it.

Miami, Okla.—John Schenk contemplates rearranging the old building opposite his grain office and installing machinery for custom grinding for farmers. He will make cornmeal, chop and other products.

Deer Creek, Okla.—The Deer Creek Elvtr. Co., of Blackwell, Okla., on Sept. 1 entered into a contract with the Deer Creek Wheat Growers Ass'n, of this place, to operate its elevator, O. N. Reusser to remain as manager. The Deer Creek Elvtr. Co. operates 16 elevators thruout this district, and is a pioneer in the grain business, in which it has been engaged for over 30 years.

Hugo, Okla.—The Hugo Milling Co.'s plant has resumed full operation for the first time since it was badly damaged by fire about two years ago. The manufacture of feeds was resumed shortly after the fire. New machinery has been installed and the old machinery rebuilt.

Frederick, Okla.—Felony charges of second degree arson have been filed against three young men in connection with the destruction by fire of the elevator operated by the Northwestern Elvtr. Co. and owned by the Henne-man Grain & Seed Co., of Amarillo, Tex., which burned in June, as previously reported. Two of the men, Reuben Mares and Reuben Arellano, are in jail in Clayton, N. M., and the other, Roy Overby, is held under arrest here.

## PACIFIC NORTHWEST

Salem, Ore.—The Oregon sales tax law was defeated by referendum on July 21st and hence is not operative.

Almira, Wash.—The Seattle Grain Co.'s local warehouse has been converted into a bulk warehouse by the installation of bins.

Bancroft, Ida.—The elevator of the Gem Valley Grain Growers Corp. will operate this season, after a shutdown of two years.

Salem, Ore.—A recent decision of the courts declared the state trucking law invalid and sustained an injunction for a group against it.

Wilsoncreek, Wash.—The new elevator here replacing the Union Grain Co.'s elevator and warehouse that burned in May, has been completed.

Spokane, Wash.—George S. Starkweather, a retired grain dealer, died at his home in this city Aug. 8. He is survived by his widow and one grandson.

Tacoma, Wash.—The Sperry Flour Co. has opened Mill C, a unit of its plant here, this unit having been closed for about a year. Forty men are given employment.

Silverton, Ore.—William Scarth has been joined by his son, W. P. Scarth, recently of Odon, Ore., in the conduct of the feed grain business operating as Wm. Scarth & Sons.

Waitsburg, Wash.—The Touchet Valley Grain Growers, Inc., are enlarging their grain warehouses on the O. W. R. & N. tracks and on the Northern Pacific, the additions to be 40x50 feet.

Colfax, Wash.—John Hart, a pioneer of this city and for 30 years agent for the Pacific Coast Elvtr Co. here, died from heart trouble, July 27, after an illness of a year, at the age of 76 years.

Dallas, Ore.—The 20,000-bu. warehouse of the Derry Co-op. Co., a half mile east of this point, has been leased to the Polk County Co-op. Whse. Co., which will operate it as a bonded grain warehouse.

Astoria, Ore.—The Astoria-Pillsbury Flouring Mills have let contract for an additional storage warehouse for surplus sacked grain, at a cost of \$12,000. It will be equipped with latest warehouse improvements, including a sprinkler system.—F. K. H.

Portland, Ore.—Portland Merchants Exchange new officers, elected at the annual meeting of the board, are: Pres., George Powell; vice-pres., Harold Sanford; treas., E. C. Davis; sec'y, B. J. Greer. Stanley E. Semple is manager of the exchange.—F. K. H.

Walla Walla, Wash.—A. M. Applegate, formerly of this city but who has been in Portland, Ore., for the past two years, is now local manager for Strauss & Co., grain exporters, succeeding W. J. Lyons, now manager of the Pacific Continental Grain Co.'s local office.


Seattle, Wash.—The Seattle Grain Exchange has directed, thru its board of trustees, that, effective with trading in the May contract, when established, the basis of contract shall be white wheat and/or red wheat. Trading in the current September and December contracts will remain on the basis of white wheat with a discount of 2c per bu. for red wheats applied.

Waitsburg, Wash.—The new wheat warehouse reported in the Aug. 9 Journals as under construction for Sam Breeze, R. D. Roberts and Cain Testerman, opened Aug. 15 for the receipt of new grain. The new house is licensed and bonded under the state laws regulating public grain warehouses, and will be known as the Waitsburg Farmers Warehouse, with Harold Meinberg as foreman.

Portland, Ore.—The feed plant of the Triangle Milling Co. is undergoing remodeling.

Portland, Ore.—According to an interpretation of the existing law regarding storage of grain in warehouses in this state, made by Charles Wright, chief inspector of the state grain department, warehouses in Oregon can not accept grain for storage and make a charge for storage unless they are bonded grain warehouses. Nevertheless, they can accept grain for storage if they do not make storage charge.

Seattle, Wash.—Finishing touches on the form of the code and on details of presentation to Washington, D. C., were made at a series of several California meetings of dealers, millers and co-operatives, attended by Floyd Oles, at the request (and also at the expense) of the California Ass'n. Mr. Oles returned Sept. 2 from these meetings and left for Washington, D. C., on Sept. 6 to present this code to the A. A. A. & the N. R. A. on behalf of a united Pacific Slope feed industry. There should therefore be some definite report on the code on or about Sept. 25, following the National Convention of the feed industry at Chicago on Sept. 18-19-20.



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Condon, Ore.—W. P. Scarth, who has been manager of the Condon Grain Growers Co-op. Ass'n since its organization, resigned recently and has gone to Silverton, Ore., to join his father in the feed grain business. Before becoming manager of the Grain Growers Co-op., Mr. Scarth was manager of several grain warehouses in the Pacific Northwest, including the Interior Warehouse Co. L. J. Lucas, formerly with the Farmers National Warehouse Corp. at Wasco, has succeeded Mr. Scarth here.

Grangeville, Ida.—A serious fire, resulting from unknown cause, on Aug. 26 entirely destroyed the elevator of Victor Peterson and the warehouses owned by Victor Peterson, Vollmer-Clearwater Co., Ltd., and the Nez Perce Roller Mills, together with a quantity of grain. The total loss was about \$223,000, divided as follows: Victor Peterson, \$15,000 loss to building and equipment, and about 155,000 bus. of wheat; Vollmer-Clearwater Co., \$20,000 loss to building and equipment, and 120,000 bus. of wheat; Nez Perce Roller Mills, \$12,000 loss to building and equipment, and 60,000 bus. of wheat. About 60% per cent of all the grain was insured.

#### OLYMPIA LETTER

Olympia, Wash.—On Aug. 17 a temporary injunction was secured against the enforcement of the new state trucking law, the ultimate fate of the law to be decided at a later hearing.

Olympia, Wash.—Importers and dealers in food ingredients must all register and file guaranteed analyses in order to sell commodities intended for feed use. A ruling of the department further provides that when such registration is once made by the importer or manufacturer, the same material may be re-sold by dealers in unbroken packages without further registration.

Olympia, Wash.—The Washington tax law, altho still held up pending court action, is fully expected to be made operative and retroactive to Aug. 1. A meeting of the tax com'tee here on Aug. 25 arrived at some conclusions as to the regulations under which the feed industry will make its reports, but did not secure complete rulings thereon. The tax commission has advised that, due to delay in court ruling, the Sept. 15 tax return will be postponed at least until Oct. 1, probably Oct. 15.

Olympia, Wash.—According to the state department of public works trucks operated in this state for compensation must have permits and hauling licenses, also must carry liability and property damage insurance. The law was recently declared valid by the courts. Those exempt are trucks operating within the corporate limits of a town or city, and farmers' trucks used for hauling wheat, fruit and other similar products. The permit fee for contract haulers is \$25 plus \$1 for plates. For hire carriers, which includes anyone operating a truck for compensation outside of the corporate limits of a town, the fee is \$10 plus \$1 for plates.

#### SOUTH DAKOTA

Athol, S. D.—Heavy winds damaged the roof of the Athol Grain Co.'s elevator on Aug. 19.

Broadland, S. D.—Burglars entered the Farmers Elevator Co.'s elevator during the night of Aug. 21 and stole 600 pounds of flour.

Beresford, S. D.—Windstorm damage to the J. J. Mullaney Grain Co.'s elevator was recently repaired by W. A. Klinger, Inc.

Canova, S. D.—The Canova Farmers Elevator Co. recently installed a 10-ton, 18x8, No-Twist truck and wagon scale for its coal business.

Iroquois, S. D.—One side of the office of the Farmers Elevator Co. was damaged by a motorist recently, who tore off some studding and broke two windows.

Dell Rapids, S. D.—The A. B. Gillette Elevator No. 3, which has not been in operation this year, burned late in August; cause of fire not known; partly insured. It will probably not be rebuilt, it is reported.

Groton, S. D.—It is reported that a bond of \$1,000 has been required of W. S. Benson, former treas. of the Ferney Farmers Elevator Co., pending trial for an alleged shortage of \$100 while he had charge of the funds.

Sioux Falls, S. D.—The Goedhart Grain Co. (which operates a terminal elevator at Cedar Rapids, Ia.) has been incorporated; capital stock, \$25,000; incorporators: G. Goedhart, Marie Goedhart, Harry Grimm and Winifred Grimm.

Alcester, S. D.—New foundations are being placed under the elevator recently leased by the J. J. Mullaney Grain Co. from the Fleischmann Malting Co., and the elevator is being generally rehabilitated. W. A. Klinger, Inc., is doing the work.

Cavour, S. D.—Daily press reports to the effect that John Sandstrom is the new manager of the Atlas Elevator Co.'s elevator (now the National Atlas Elevator Co.) at this point are in error. Mr. Sandstrom was the foreman in charge of the repairs that were being made on the elevator by the T. E. Ibberson Co., following damage by a tornado, as reported in the Aug. 9 Journals.

#### SOUTHEAST

Gastonia, N. C.—F. J. Bess & Co. have installed a new feed plant.

#### TENNESSEE

Tullahoma, Tenn.—The Middle Tennessee Milling Co. is operating its mill here, after a shutdown of about a year.

Greenback, Tenn.—The Greenback Flour Mills have been bot by Glenn Huffstetler, who has made some improvements and is now operating. Headquarters are at Maryville, Tenn.

Maryville, Tenn.—The Trigonia Flour Mills have been purchased by Glenn Huffstetler from the Greenback Bank, and up-to-date machinery installed. Later Mr. Huffstetler sold the mill to Brown Bros.

Johnson City, Tenn.—The assets of the Red Band Milling Co. have been taken over by General Mills, Inc., of Minneapolis, and the Washburn Crosby Milling Co., of Louisville, Ky., has been formed and will operate both the Louisville and the Johnson City plants. Richard Bean has been named as pres. of the newly formed company.

#### TEXAS

Miami, Tex.—The Barnett Grain Co.'s elevator was totally destroyed by fire on Aug. 19.

Whitesboro, Tex.—Darrell Barnett has bot James Kitchens' feed mill and is now operating it.

Cisco, Tex.—Some new machinery has been installed at the Bankhead Feed Mill and the plant overhauled.

Comfort, Tex.—S. J. Rees and myself are operating under the firm name of Hill Country Mills [feed and flour plant as reported in the Journals last number].—M. K. Hood, mgr.

Amarillo, Tex.—On Aug. 22 a windstorm caused four 7-foot pieces and four 8-foot pieces of galvanized iron sheeting to be blown off the elevator of the Henneman Grain & Seed Co.

Amarillo, Tex.—Walter A. Barlow, manager of the Great West Mill & Elevator Co., was unfortunate enough to be a passenger on the Golden State Limited at the time of the wreck on Aug. 29, near Tucumcari, N. M., but was fortunate enough to escape serious injury.

Ft. Worth, Tex.—New members of the Texas Grain Dealers Ass'n are as follows: Moody Grain Co., Moody; C. V. Emmons, Houston; Plains Grain & Heads Handling Co., Slaton; Dublin Mills, Inc., Dublin; Mays Grain Co., Rule; E. D. McClanahan, Cuero; C. L. Green Milling & Grain Co., Winters; Spiller Grain Co., Brady, all in Texas.

#### WISCONSIN

Luxemburg, Wis.—The elevator of the Luxemburg Milling Co. has been covered with new roofing and siding.

Rice Lake, Wis.—The plant and business of A. A. Bergeron & Co. has been sold to Farm Service Stores, Inc., who are retaining Mr. Bergeron as manager.

Lena, Wis.—It is rumored that Abel Netzer will start up the old Netzer Mill, which has been idle since Jan. 1. Some improvements will be made on the Bassett Elevator, but to what extent can not say yet.—J. N. Bassett.

Independence, Wis.—An addition to the elevator, to be used for storing feed and flour, is being erected by L. J. Roberts & Son, who operate under the name of the Farmers Co-op. Grain Co.

Wausau, Wis.—The Unity Mills Distributing Co., of Milwaukee, is the owner of a new feed mill and warehouse here, 30x80 feet in size.

The Brooks Elevator Co. of Minneapolis, Minn., authorized capital stock \$750,000, paid in \$100,000, has taken out a Wisconsin charter to operate a malting plant; property in this state not to exceed \$25,000.

Durand, Wis.—R. A. Bignell has bot the interest of his former partner, Mr. McMahon, in the firm of Bignell & McMahon, feed and flour dealers, and is now conducting the business as R. A. Bignell & Sons.

Askeaton (Greenleaf p. o.), Wis.—A. G. Wells Co.'s elevator here burned at 10:30 p. m., Aug. 21, origin of fire unknown; loss covered by insurance. As no fire apparatus or water were available, nothing could be done to check the flames. The elevator has been used for hay storage from time to time, but at the time of the fire it was not in use.

#### MILWAUKEE LETTER

The rate of interest for September has been determined by the finance com'tee of the Chamber of Commerce at 5½%.

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**Brackett Grain Co.**

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**Rosenbaum Grain Corporation**

*Futures, Storage, Merchandising*

**The Ft. Worth Elev. & Whsg. Co.**

*Federally Licensed Storage, Consignments*



Mark W. Rowell, grain broker and former member of the Wisconsin Legislature, died at his home in this city on Aug. 22, after a month's illness. He was 77 years of age.

Recently admitted members to the Milwaukee Grain & Stock Exchange are as follows: J. R. Davis, with W. M. Bell Co.; John Lawrie, barley buyer for Rahr Malting Co., of Manitowoc, Wis.; Robert P. Milligan, of D. Milligan & Co., of Jefferson, Ia.

The Hadden-Paetow Co., Inc., is a new firm, formed a few weeks ago, to deal in grain futures, with offices in the Chamber of Commerce Bldg. Elmer Paetow is pres. and Herbert Hadden sec'y and treas. Mr. Paetow is head of the Paetow Co., of this city, and both men are well known to the grain and feed trade. The new firm has no connection with the Paetow Co. Mr. Hadden has been for a number of years associated with his father in the grain futures business.

Part of the grain damaged in the Aug. 16 fire at the Rialto Elevator, owned by the Northwestern Railway and operated by the Donahue-Stratton Co., has been salvaged. At last report the railroad company was undecided as to rebuilding plans. It may decide to rebuild extensively on the site, or construct a small building to house handling machinery for the concrete storage tanks, which were unharmed by the fire, and build additional storage space elsewhere.

## Machinery Mfrs. Organize Ass'n

At a meeting of cereal machinery manufacturers and allied products held at Chicago Aug. 22, an ass'n formed, officers and executive committee elected, constitution and by-laws drafted and a resolution adopted that the Cereal Machinery Ass'n apply for membership in the larger industrial group known as Machinery and Allied Products Institute, a federation of trade ass'ns in the field indicated by its name, and including some forty or more trade ass'ns.

This institute is designed to handle the common problems of all machinery manufacturers, parts of machinery and allied products, in the preparation of codes of fair competition under the NRA.

The officers and executive committee of the Cereal Machinery Ass'n are A. E. Hall, W. M. Williams, A. C. Barbeau, W. S. Brashear, A. M. Marsh, H. M. Soars and L. S. Strong. Manufacturers of grain elevator and feed mill machinery can secure application blanks from the sec'y, A. J. Hazle, Jr., 431 S. Clinton St., Chicago, Ill.

Growers of flue cured tobacco are the latest to be made the beneficiaries or victims of a processing tax to pay costs of an acreage reduction program. The levy of about 4c per pound will start Oct. 1.

## Grain Carriers

The freight surcharge will expire Sept. 30, as the railroads have not asked for a continuance and it has failed to meet expectations.

Rates on grain and grain products are increased by the Alton in Supp. 19 to 1604-L, effective Sept. 15 from Whitehall to Beardstown, Ill.

Reductions of 50% in grain rates to meet truck competition have been made by the Southern Pacific effective Aug. 28 from Northwestern Utah to Ogden and Salt Lake points.

Low water has halted traffic over the government's barge line between St. Louis and Minneapolis. All the federal boats have been ordered to tie up and unload their cargoes for railroad shipment. Why continue to waste public money on an unreliable government barge line?

After the 2,500,000 bus. of wheat in store at Churchill has been loaded on the ships chartered it is feared the government will be forced to close the new elevator, grain exporters finding it cheaper to ship thru Pacific Coast or Atlantic seaboard ports. The lake rate has been cut from 7 cents a few years ago to 4 cents; and the government which allowed free storage the first year at Churchill has decided to charge for the services. Four steamships arrived Aug. 17 for grain.

Chicago, Ill.—The Illinois Commerce Commission has petitioned the Interstate Commerce Commission for a rehearing of the proceeding on which switching rates in the Chicago district were ordered to be increased effective Sept. 20; and if necessary the state will carry the fight to the supreme court. The rates ordered are from 2½ to 3 cents per 100 pounds on one line hauls; from 2½ to 3½ cents for two line hauls, and from 3 to 4 cents for three or more line hauls. Even under the present rates much traffic is being diverted to trucks.

Red Clover and alfalfa seed rates from Idaho and Utah to the east are attacked by the Salt Lake City traffic bureau on behalf of the Idaho Grimm Alfalfa Seed Growers Ass'n, in which J. G. Mann, chairman of the

traffic com'te of the American Seed Trade Ass'n, has filed a petition of intervention on behalf of N. Wertheimer & Son, Ed F. Mangelsdorf & Bro., Northrup, King & Co., Berry Seed Co., Kellogg Seed Co. and Hamilton Seed & Coal Co. If the rates are held unreasonable the interveners will be able to recover many thousands of dollars in reparations on shipments that have moved during the past two years.

Chicago, Ill.—The Hoch-Smith grain rate hearing has continued, among those testifying being A. T. Sindel, traffic commissioner of the St. Louis Merchants Exchange; opposing limitation of transit; J. L. Bowlus, manager of the Transportation Dept. of the Milwaukee Grain & Stock Exchange, also objected to the limitation of free transits; Chas. R. McClave, Great Falls, representing the Millers National Federation; R. M. Field, traffic manager of the American Feed Manufacturers Ass'n, favoring approval of the Boyd tariff for charges on mixed feeds; J. S. Brown, manager of the transportation department of the Chicago Board of Trade, whose testimony occupied an entire week; and C. D. Sturtevant, rep. the Omaha Grain Exchange.

## Buffalo Grain Handlers Strike for Union Recognition

Two hundred members of the Grain Elevator Employees Ass'n have been joined in a sympathetic strike by 400 members of the Grain Shovelers Union after a written demand that the employees' ass'n be recognized by the operators of the elevators at Buffalo, N. Y.

The shovelers had a contract running to Apr. 1, but struck for a restoration of the 20 per cent higher rate formerly in effect. When the vessel owners, who employ the shovelers, granted this request the employees held out for recognition of their union.

All of the grain elevators on the water front have had to close with the exception of four operated by the Eastern Grain Corporation, which already had organized a company union of its own employees.

A dozen boats are tied up in the harbor with over 2,200,000 bus. of grain waiting to be unloaded. The elevator operators held a meeting Sept. 11 to consider the situation.

Fred M. Rayburn, district manager of the Department of Commerce, has requested the National Labor Board to hold hearings at Buffalo on the disagreement over union recognition. Both sides are standing firm, and grain may be diverted to other ports before the trouble is settled.

## Decisions and New Complaints

Before the Interstate Commerce Commission:

No. 25552, Rea-Patterson Milling Co. v. A. T. & S. F. By division 2. Dismissed. Destination switching charges for delivery of carload shipments of grain and grain products at destinations in Oklahoma found not shown to have been inapplicable.

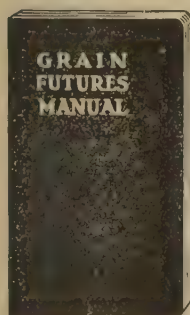
No. 25809, Rea-Patterson Milling Co. v. Missouri Pacific. By Examiner Leland F. James. Recommends dismissal. Carload rates, wheat shipped from Mound Ridge, Kan., to Coffeyville, Kan., there milled in transit and reshipped as bran, flour, and shorts to Bergman and Batesville, Ark., applicable.

In No. 111 the New Orleans Board of Trade attacks the rate of \$5 a ton on wheat from Pacific Coast points of origin to Gulf ports of destination as unduly preferential of grain moving westbound. The rate is made by the Luckenbach Gulf Steamship Co. The rate from the Gulf to Pacific ports is \$2.75 per ton.

No. 25906, Charles Ifeld Co. v. A. T. & S. F. By Examiner William G. Butts. Recommends dismissal. Rate, dried beans, Las Vegas, N. M., to Houston and Cameron, Tex., not unreasonable or otherwise unlawful, except that it was in contravention of the fourth section over the route through Wooton, Colo., between Aug. 1, 1931, and July 5, 1933.

No. 24232, Mount Royal Rice Mills, Limited, v. Southern Pacific Co. By division 2. On further hearing complainant found entitled to reparation in the amount of \$1,100.64, with interest, on carload shipments of rough rice from Louisiana origins to Montreal, Can., under finding in former report, 186 I. C. C. 469. Commissioner Tate, specially concurring, expressed doubt as to whether an award of reparation herein was within the jurisdiction of the Commission.

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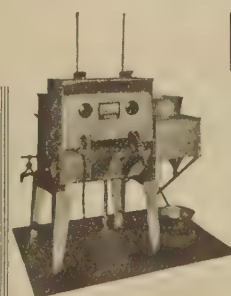
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# Field Seeds

**Lafayette, La.**—The Alexandria Seed Co. has succeeded the Cade Seed Co.

**Philadelphia, Pa.**—Andrew R. McCown has succeeded Henry W. Doughten as pres. of the Seaboard Seed Co.

**Malta, Mont.**—The Phillips County Co-operative Marketing Ass'n has placed its alfalfa seed cleaning plant in operation.

**St. Louis, Mo.**—The Corneli Seed Co. has elected Earl M. Page, pres.; C. Robert Pommer, vice pres.; Geo. A. Ober, secy-treas.

**Bronson, Mich.**—I have been out of the seed business for about 10 years but now contemplate getting back into it.—Jesse Monroe.

**Pinto beans** grown in Kansas were nearly all produced in Cherokee County, in 1932, with 25,221 out of the state's total 28,435 bus.

**Alfalfa seed** production is small in most counties of Kansas, Reno leading with 5,020 bus., followed by Republic 4,902 and Pawnee with 4,130, in 1932.

**Feterita** production in Kansas is greatest in Bourbon County with 78,680 bus. in 1932, followed by Chase with 59,994 and Hodgeman County with 50,790 bus.

**Popcorn** production in Kansas is greatest in Nemaha County, producing 83,070 bus. in 1932, compared with 50,148 in Jackson and 23,040 bus. in Johnson County.

**Milo** production in Kansas is greatest in Morton County, with 268,840 bus. in 1932, followed by Finney County with 170,000 and Logan County with 110,520 bus.

**Kafir** is grown for grain generally in all counties of Kansas, but Lyon County with 668,096 and Butler County with 662,926 bus. grown in 1932 are in the lead. Greenwood County produced 485,676 bus.

**Louisville, Ky.**—H. T. Jefferson, treas. of the National Seed Co., died Aug. 16, aged 68 years, after several weeks' illness. He was a native of Louisville and engaged in the business with his father, Henry Jefferson. Three brothers and a sister survive him.

**Grundy Center, Ia.**—Edward W. Martz died at the age of 65 Aug. 31 of carcinoma of the liver. He was born at Green, Ia., and for many years resided on a farm southwest of Grundy Center. For 42 years he had been engaged in the seed business at Grundy Center. He is survived by the widow and one son, Forrest.

**Flora, Ill.**—The Egyptian Seed Growers Exchange has been granted a loan of \$7,500 by the Farm Credit Administration for processing and marketing redtop and timothy seed. A commitment of \$100,000 to the Exchange has been made by the Intermediate Credit Bank of St. Louis to enable the pool to make cash advances to members on 1933 seed.

**Moscow, Ida.**—The W. A. Lauder Seed Co. has shipped its first carload of peas for this season to the Atlantic Seaboard. The car was set out here for cleaning. It is estimated that about one half of the pea crop has already been cut.—F. K. H.

**Seed Imports** during the two months prior to Sept. 1 included 1,220,500 lbs. crimson clover, 1,339,000 lbs. hairy vetch, 262,000 lbs. spring vetch, and 251,000 lbs. white clover; against 514,000 lbs. crimson clover, 290,000 lbs. hairy vetch and no spring vetch during the corresponding two months last year, as reported by the Bureau of Plant Industry.

**Portland, Ore.**—Reed canary grass has proved to be a satisfactory crop on poorly drained land and even on land where water stands for a considerable period during the year, according to E. G. Schafer, agronomy expert. This grass does not generally produce hay of high quality. Even though its palatability and nutritive value are less than those of certain other grasses, it is a valuable hay crop since it usually produces a high yield.—F. K. H.

**Light weight wheat or oats** may be used for seed provided germination is satisfactory. Yields of oats per acre have been as high from the lightest seed as from the heaviest. Trials conducted at University Farm, with a medium-maturing and an early-maturing variety of oats and with a medium-maturing variety of wheat, provide data on which this conclusion is based. Trials at other stations bear this out.—A. C. Arny, field crops specialist, Minn. Agr. Exp. Sta.

**Lafayette, Ind.**—Korean lespedeza, Dunfield and Kingwa soybeans, Woodburn, Reid Yellow Dent and Hoosier Hybrid corn are the leading varieties of these respective crops to be certified by the Indiana Corn Growers' Ass'n this fall, it was announced from the ass'n headquarters located at Purdue University. The demand for Indiana certified lespedeza seed far exceeded the supply during the last spring, and native seed will be popular for future Indiana seedings. Many farmers are impressed this year with the ability of this small legume to withstand the severe drought, and still make pasture from July until frost. Growth in many cases will be too short for hay or seed harvest, but pasturing will not prevent the crop reseeding. Indiana is famous for its Reid Yellow Dent seed corn and this variety leads all others in popularity. The possibility of a short seed supply for next spring should cause unusual activity on the part of seed corn men in saving good supplies.

## Mississippi Seed Dealers Organize

BY GEO. H. WATSON

The Mississippi Seed Dealers Ass'n was organized at Birmingham Aug. 30, with Carl Haid, of Vicksburg, as president. Other officers include: N. H. Pace, Cleveland, vice pres., and William W. Broome, Vicksburg, sec'y-treas.

A resolution committee composed of Mr. Haid, Bradley Barnes, Hattiesburg, and H. D. Amsler, Clarksdale, was appointed.

The code proposed by the American Seed Trade Ass'n was approved by the Mississippi dealers with certain reservations striking at "unfair competition coming from co-operative and government agencies."

Lane Wilson, president of the Southern Seedmen's Ass'n, was present and assisted in organizing of the state association.

## Barley Meeting Sept. 21

At Dubuque, Ia., Sept. 21, under the auspices of the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, a conference will be held on barley scab by growers, brewers, the federal grain supervision and others. Representatives will be present from Minnesota, North and South Dakota, Wisconsin, Illinois, Nebraska, Iowa and the United States Department of Agriculture.

The information gathered at the conference from research men, brewers and barley growers will assist the grain trade in formulating grades based upon disease information and will help farmers to produce a better quality barley.

## Partial Release of Seed Liens

The Crop Production Loan Office at Minneapolis, Minn., has promulgated a regulation that:

"Borrowers from the Government Seed Loan Office, who are without funds or other means of credit may use the proceeds of a portion of their 1933 crop to defray actual harvest and threshing expenses providing an equal amount is applied on the government loan."

By this consent the grain buyer need hold out only an amount equal to double the threshing costs to satisfy the initial claims of the government and the threshermen. Before paying over more of the proceeds the buyer must consider the rights of other lienholders. The government grants threshermen right to their pay even tho they may not have filed a lien. Buyers are expected to make a check payable directly to the threshermen, not to exceed \$2 per acre. If the grain buyer overpays the threshermen he is at a disadvantage, which would not be the case if the checks were made payable to the several named lienholders jointly.

## Texas Seedsmen Organize

Seedsmen who met at Dallas, Tex., to formulate a code, organized a state ass'n with the following officers:

A. J. Biggio, pres., Dallas; Curtis Clark, vice-pres., Corpus Christi; John Martin, vice-pres., Houston; J. H. Meredith, sec'y-treas., Dallas. Executive Com'te: Mike Ditto, Fort Worth; W. A. Reynaud, Houston; Robert Currie, Corpus Christi; M. Grimm, San Antonio; A. E. Ruhman, Waco; Julius Word, Texarkana.

The resolutions presented and adopted favored the following: A 48 hour week for all employees except executives and \$11.00 per week minimum pay for unskilled labor.

Resolutions were adopted looking to prevention of bootleg truck peddling of seed; against consignment of seed except packets; against growers and jobbers selling dealers and then underselling their trade; against county agents and home demonstration agents selling or being connected in any way with the merchandising of goods of any description; for free seed contracts to be placed with seedsmen in the territory where they were to be given away, or at least, to allow the seedsmen there the refusal of the business on the low bids received; for the adoption of U. S. grades on field seed wherever possible.

## New Seed Trade-Marks

O. M. Scott & Sons Co., Marysville, O., have registered the word "Velvaturf" as a trade-mark, No. 337,093, for lawn grass seed.

Wallace & Morley Co., Port Huron, Mich., has registered the representation of an Indian head and the word "huron" as trade-mark No. 337,629 for dry beans.

## Directory

### Grass and Field Seed Dealers

#### CONCORDIA, KANS.

The Bowman Seed Co., wholesale field seeds.

#### CRAWFORDSVILLE, IND.

Crabbs, Reynolds, Taylor Co., clover, timothy.

#### KANSAS CITY, MO.

Rudy-Patrick Seed Co. field seed merchants.

#### MEMPHIS, TENN.

Russell-Heckle Seed Co., earlot buyers-sellers field seeds.

#### PAULDING, O.

Stoller's Seed House, wholesale field seeds.

#### PHOENIX, ARIZ.

Capital Fuel & Feed Co., hay, alf., Berm., sor. seeds.

#### SEDGWICK, KAN.

Sedgwick Alfalfa Mills, field seed merchants.

## CRABBS REYNOLDS TAYLOR CO.

CRAWFORDSVILLE, IND.

### GRAIN

### Clover and Timothy Seeds

GET IN TOUCH WITH US



## Kawvale Wheat

By JOHN H. PARKER, Agronomist Kansas Exp. Sta., Manhattan, Kan.

Kawvale wheat was developed by the Kansas Agricultural Experiment Station co-operating with the Division of Cereal Crops and Diseases, U. S. Department of Agriculture. It is a bearded soft to semi-hard pedigree selection from a variety of soft red winter wheat known in the eastern states as Valley or Indiana Swamp. The selection was made in the wheat breeding nursery at Manhattan in 1918 and has been tested in rod rows there since 1922. In this 11-year period of nursery testing, Kawvale has an average yield of 40.8 bus. per acre. In the same tests Black-hull has an average yield of 37.6 bus.

Kawvale has been tested in field plots at the Agronomy farm at Manhattan since 1926 in direct comparison with Fulcaster and Harvest Queen, which are standard varieties of soft red winter wheat well known to farmers of southeast and northeast Kansas. Average yields during this seven-year period are as follows: Kawvale, 42.8; Fulcaster, 41.8; and Harvest Queen, 35.9 bus. per acre.

Kawvale has been tested in the nursery at Columbus, Cherokee County, in southeast Kansas, in direct comparison with Fulcaster and Harvest Queen since 1926. Average yields for this seven-year period are as follows: Kawvale, 21.7; Fulcaster, 19.3; and Harvest Queen, 17.4 bus. per acre.

Kawvale and Fulcaster have been compared in 34 variety tests on farms in the eastern five tiers of counties in Kansas since 1928. The average yield of Kawvale in these farm plots is 26.9 bushels per acre, compared with 24.6 bushels for Fulcaster and Black-hull, in the same tests.

Kawvale is considerably more winterhardy than Fulcaster, very much hardier than Currell and at least as hardy as Harvest Queen. Kawvale is highly resistant to leaf rust. This is a decided advantage in eastern Kansas where leaf rust is often a serious limiting factor. Kawvale shows marked resistance to Hessian fly of the hard wheat areas of Kansas. It is less resistant to some collections of fly from eastern Kansas. In some tests in the eastern United States, Kawvale has not been resistant to fly.

Kernels of Kawvale are long, rather pointed and thin. The test weight of Kawvale has averaged about the same as Fulcaster in 58 co-operative variety tests on farms in eastern

Kansas from 1928 to 1932. Grain of Kawvale as grown in Kansas is usually harder than the standard varieties of soft red winter wheat and mills more like a hard wheat than like a soft wheat. Flour milled from Kawvale wheat is better suited for bread making than for making biscuits, cakes, crackers and pastry.

The grain of Kawvale wheat is likely to shatter from the heads when dead ripe. Kawvale can be harvested with the binder without serious loss from shattering but is not adapted for harvesting with the combine.

Kawvale wheat is very well adapted in southeast Kansas and in the Kaw river valley, for which it was named. Kawvale is probably as well adapted in northeast Kansas as any available variety.

## Organizing Southern States Seedsmen

State Ass'ns of Seedsmen are being promoted by the Southern Seedsmen's Ass'n, which has appointed the following state chairmen: Walter Bass, Little Rock, Ark.; Emile Scheurmann, Mobile, Ala.; Don Hastings, Atlanta, Ga.; Chas. D. Ross, Louisville, Ky.; Frank Bacque, Lafayette, La.; N. H. Pace, Cleveland, Miss.; Frank Keller, Shawnee, Okla.; John Cox, Winston-Salem, N. C.; Harry Mixson, Charleston, S. C.; Mrs. Katherine Treanor, Memphis, Tenn.; A. J. Biggio, Dallas, Tex.; A. Reid Venable, Richmond, Va.

Seedmen of Louisiana met Aug. 15 and organized by electing L. B. Reuter, pres.; Lane Wilson, vice pres., and Frank Bacque, sec'y-treas.

Seedsmen of Tennessee were called to a meeting at Nashville, Sept. 5, by Mrs. Katherine Treanor.

Waiver of repayment of government loans to cotton producers out of the \$110,000,000 to be paid for acreage reduction has been agreed to by the A.A.A. and R.F.C. This action may be expected to set a bad precedent for other debtors to the government for seed and feed. By this waiver the A.A.A. violates the old law of requiring persons receiving payments from the United States to pay their debts to the government. It was felt that if payments of the seed and feed loans were insisted upon the acreage reduction would be imperiled.

## Bonus for Light Weight Hogs

The government acting thru the A. A. A. and Sec'y of Agriculture Wallace began the purchase of 4,000,000 pigs and 1,000,000 sows Aug. 24, the buying to be completed Oct. 1, in an endeavor to cut down the supply of hogs. The animals will be converted into meat or fertilizer or tankage by the packers on order from the government which will later distribute the product in relief channels.

Chicago was made the price basing point, where purchases are made at the following prices: Pigs weighing 25 to 30 lbs., \$9.50 per 100 lbs.; 31 to 35 lbs., \$9.25; 36 to 40 lbs., \$9; 41 to 45 lbs., \$8.75; 46 to 50 lbs., \$8.50; 51 to 55 lbs., \$8.25; 56 to 60 lbs., \$8; 61 to 65 lbs., \$7.75; 66 to 70 lbs., \$7.50; 71 to 75 lbs., \$7.25; 76 to 80 lbs., \$7; 81 to 85 lbs., \$6.75; 86 to 90 lbs., \$6.50; 91 to 95 lbs., \$6.25; and 96 to 100 lbs., \$6. In all markets except Chicago, the prices are 40 cents a 100 lbs. lower than at the Chicago basing point. These figures are above the market price, as an inducement. Under this stimulus the farmers in four days shipped to the government 600,000 pigs, but only 12,000 piggy sows. For sows due to farrow soon, weighing not less than 275 lbs., the market price is paid, plus a bonus of \$4.

The amount of the processing tax to be levied to meet the expense is expected to be less than 1 cent per pound. The hearing on the tax was held Sept. 5 at Washington, and it is to be imposed Oct. 1.

## Dangers in Fixed Prices

Farmer opposition to pegged prices has grown with amazing rapidity, according to the rural press.

Outstanding dailies in the grain belt, while commending the board of trade for its recent action in an emergency, point out that permanent price restrictions are disastrous to the producer.

"Limitations have not worked to the advantage of either the grain producer or trader and naturally are unsatisfactory," says the Davenport (Ia.) Times.

"A rather dismal grain price table showed the effect of the pegging," comments the Boone (Ia.) News-Republican. This paper says that anyone urging price fixing should consider the buyer. "You may lead a horse to water, but you can't make him drink. You may peg prices, but you can't make a buyer buy."

The R. F. C. has announced that 5% will be the rate of interest on loans to pay processing taxes.



HESS DIRECT HEAT DRIER  
J. J. MULLANEY GRAIN CO.  
SIOUX CITY, IOWA

## HESS DIRECT HEAT DRIERS

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Tell Us Your Wants

HESS WARMING & VENT'G CO.  
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## Seed Movement in August

Receipts and shipments of seeds at the various markets during August compared with August, 1932, in bus., except where otherwise noted, were as follows:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1933.	1932.	1933.	1932.
<b>FLAXSEED</b>				
Chicago .....	50,000	18,000	7,000	.....
Duluth .....	100,649	522,390	74,449	240,394
Fort William ..	74,471	51,588	54,886	51,154
Minneapolis ..	1,023,830	1,993,740	85,720	239,390
Superior .....	22,462	31,825	3,085	10,416
<b>KAFIR AND MILO</b>				
Ft. Worth ....	2,600	1,300	.....	.....
Hutchinson ....	4,000	88,000	.....	.....
Kansas City ..	33,600	77,000	89,600	124,600
St. Louis .....	40,600	52,800	8,400	12,000
Los Angeles ...	14,500	19,800	.....	.....
New Orleans ...	1,300	3,900	.....	.....
St. Joseph ...	1,500	1,500	.....	.....
<b>CANE SEED</b>				
Kansas City ..	3,450	.....	.....	.....
<b>SORGHUMS</b>				
Cincinnati ....	1,400	.....	.....	.....
Ft. Worth .....	84,000	93,800	36,600	51,000
<b>CLOVER</b>				
Chicago, lbs....	266,000	566,000	189,000	306,000
Milwaukee, lbs.	278,590	211,000	40,930	8,475
<b>TIMOTHY</b>				
Chicago, lbs....	3,874,000	6,177,000	1,457,000	1,797,000
Milwaukee, lbs.	1,567,040	322,200	63,705	150,885



# Feedstuffs

**Tampa, Fla.**—A code has been drafted by the Florida Feed Dealers Ass'n, of which F. C. Kurtzhals is executive sec'y.

**Minneapolis, Minn.**—J. F. Flemming has been appointed sec'y of the Northwest Feed Dealers Ass'n, to succeed Frank T. Hamilton.

**Chicago, Ill.**—Applications for membership in the American Feed Mfrs. Ass'n have recently been received from the Gateway Milling Ass'n, Buffalo; the Merchants Co., Hattiesburg, Miss., and the Corno Mills Co., East St. Louis, Ill.

**Highland, Ill.**—The South Central Illinois Feed & Supply Dealers Ass'n has been organized with F. J. Malan of Greenville as pres., and Harold Baer of St. Jacob as sec'y. The organization has members in Madison and six adjoining counties.

**New Hampton, Ia.**—The northeastern division of the Iowa Millers & Feed Dealers Ass'n held a meeting here recently at the Hotel Miller to consider the code. The directors were authorized to appoint county com'ites to supervise operation of the code.

**Boston, Mass.**—A code has been drafted by the New England Retail Grain Dealers Ass'n code com'ite consisting of Roy E. Cutting, H. L. Ryther, Belchertown; Carl J. B. Currie, Boston; W. T. Abell, Burlington, Vt.; A. W. Morton, Vergennes, Vt.; Harry Manchester, Winsted, Conn., and L. B. Townsend, Ludlow, sec'y of the Ass'n.

**Chautauqua, N. Y.**—A code of its own is to be drafted by the Mutual Millers & Feed Dealers Ass'n, it was decided at the annual meeting here Aug. 17. Lionel True was appointed chairman of the code com'ite. Most of the members grind or mix feed and would come under the manufacturer's code unless a new definition was made excluding those who did not sell their product to other dealers. Haynes Merritt, East Aurora, N. Y., was elected pres.; C. L. Zortman, Edinboro, Pa., vice pres., and Louis Abbott, Hamburg, N. Y., sec'y-treas.

**Pine City, Minn.**—More than fifty firms were represented at a meeting called by the Northwest Feed Dealers Ass'n Aug. 25 to consider the tentative feed code. W. C. Stephan, vice pres., presided. The consensus was that fair charges for service would be as follows: for grinding, one sack, 15c; two sacks, 25c; above this 10c per hundred pounds to 500 lbs.; 600 lbs., 57c; 700 lbs., 63c; 800 lbs., 68c; 900 lbs., 72c; 1,000 lbs., 75c; all amounts over 1,000 lbs., 7c per hundred. Charges for pulverizing shall not be less than 10c per sack.

**John H. Simpson**, pres. of the National Farmers Union, says "It is against the laws of God and nature to plow up cotton, destroy things that could be used for food and limit production."

## Feedstuffs Movement in August

Receipts and shipments of feedstuffs at the various markets during August, compared with August, 1932, in tons, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1933.	1932.	1933.	1932.
*Baltimore .....	2,911	2,842	.....	.....
*Boston .....	455	796	.....	125
*Chicago .....	13,500	11,825	33,350	39,518
*Cincinnati .....	690	540	.....	.....
†Kansas City .....	2,120	1,720	14,980	20,780
†Los Angeles .....	243	3,024	.....	.....
*Milwaukee .....	495	390	7,240	4,860
*Minneapolis .....	1,166	1,128	29,559	27,264
*Peoria .....	9,200	9,600	12,290	11,365
*Millfeed. †Bran and shorts.				

## Feed Manufacturers' Code

The tentative draft drawn up by the American Feed Mfrs. Ass'n for submission under the N. R. A. follows the general terms of the blanket code, covering re-employment.

The open shop clause inserted as in the automobile code was rejected by the N. R. A. As approved the code provides that

(3) Factories or mechanical workers or artisans shall not be employed more than 40 hours per week averaged over a 2 month period provided, however, that such employees shall not be employed more than 48 hours in any one week or more than 8 hours in any one day. Provided further, that in case of engineers, electricians, firemen, repair and maintenance crews there shall be allowed a tolerance of 10%. There shall be no limitation on the maximum numbers of hours for which watchmen may be employed.

(6) Factories or mechanical workers or artisans shall be paid not less than 40c per hour unless the hourly rates for the same class of work on July 15, 1929, was less than 40c per hour, in which latter case not to pay less than the hourly rate on July 15, 1929, and in no event less than 30c per hour. Provided that no such employee in the southern area of the United States shall receive less than 30c per hour, unless the hourly rate of the same class of work on July 15, 1929, was less than 30c per hour in which latter case not to pay less than the hourly rate on July 15, 1929, and in no event less than 25c per hour.

C. A. Coddington, of Cayuga, N. Y., pres. of the Ass'n, in a letter to members states that the A. A. A. is not in a position to give immediate consideration to a code of trade practices. Following is the code submitted on unfair competition:

### UNFAIR COMPETITION

It shall be considered unfair competition on the part of any manufacturer

(a) To sell or offer for sale any product at prices less than cost, as outlined in Article II. F, but this shall not apply to any case where products are refused for any reason by consignees and it becomes necessary to make a re-sale "for account of whom it may concern."

(b) To deliberately sell or offer for sale any product at a price less than cost in order to influence or persuade a dealer to handle any other product of the manufacturer.

(c) To buy back or to offer to buy back from any person used bags or other empty used containers at prices higher than said bags or containers are worth in the open market in order to influence or persuade an actual or prospective customer to use the product or products of the manufacturer.

(d) To sell or offer to sell for shipment beyond sixty days from date of sale.

(e) To extend or offer to extend the date of shipment, except for a period not exceeding sixty days, and then only providing a carrying charge of 25c per ton for each fifteen days or portion thereof is made and collected.

(f) To sell or offer to sell with price guaranteed against market decline.

(g) To reprice or re-write a sale.

(h) To cancel a sale unless buyer pays the market loss, if any.

(i) In the event of cancellation to fail to make every reasonable effort to collect any loss sustained thereby.

(j) Consignment—Shipment or delivery to the trade on consignment is prohibited.

The Executive Com'ite of the Ass'n may set up a service bureau for accounting, credits, reports and other purposes to assist in carrying out the purposes of this code.

Over a period of over 24 years wheat marketings by farmers reached their peak six times in July, eight times in August, nine times in September, and once in October, according to Nat C. Murray, who says that the price of wheat usually reaches its lowest point in September, the month normally of heaviest marketings, and then tends upwards. This does not alter the fact that farmers who sell right after harvest, in early July receive more for the crop than those who hold until September or even later.

## Allied Mills Elects Atwood President

H. G. Atwood was elected pres. of the Allied Mills at the annual meeting of the company late last month. He succeeds D. W. McMillen, resigned. Mr. Atwood is also chairman of the Board of directors.

Mr. McMillen continues his activities as head of the Central Sugar Co. of Decatur, Ind., with offices in Chicago. Harris Perlstein of the Premier-Pabst Corp. was made a director of Allied Mills, Inc. James Buist succeeds J. J. Quinlan as sec'y-treas., and J. F. Kline succeeds G. M. Moffett as vice-pres.

## Unprecedented Feed Shortage

J. H. Caldwell, vice pres. of the Ralston Purina Co., in a letter to the Bartlett Frazier Co., calls attention to the fact that the average production which approximately represents the average consumption of corn and oats for the 23 years from 1910 to 1932 inclusive has been 4,048,000,000 bus. This year the Government's estimate on Aug. 1 is for 2,940,000,000 bus.

Taking the four feed grains, corn, oats, rye and barley, the production last year was 4,456,000,000 bus., against an estimate this year of 3,121,000,000 bus., a shortage this season compared with last of 1,335,000,000 bus.

The smallest consumption of these four grains in any single year since 1910 was 3,622,000,000 bus. in 1930-31, when in order to eke out supplies we used 140,000,000 bus. of wheat for animal feeds. In other words, in the smallest consuming year since 1910 we used, including wheat, 3,762,000,000 of feed grain or 641,000,000 bus. more than we are this year producing of the four feed grains.

It appears therefore that farmers and feeders this year have only one of three alternatives—either reduce their feeding 25 per cent, feed 400,000,000 to 500,000,000 bus. of wheat, or import feed grains. As we had 4,000,000 more animals on farms as of Jan. 1 than we had a year earlier we have certainly never faced such a feed situation.

## New Feed Trade-Marks

**Vitality Mills**, Chicago, Ill., have registered the word "Advance" as trade-mark No. 337,811 for poultry and stock foods.

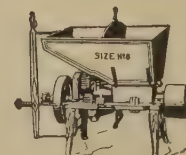
**Superior Feed Mills**, Oklahoma City, Okla., have registered the representation of a sack with the word "Superior" as trade-mark No. 338,670 for feeds for poultry.

**Osen Milling Co.**, De Pere, Wis., has registered the word "Aywon" as trade-mark No. 338,844 for dairy feed, chick mash, scratch feed, chick feed, developing feed, growing mash and chick starter.

## BOWSHER Crush Grind Feed Mills Mix

Rapidly crush ear corn (with or without husk) and grind all the small grains; either separately or mixed—mixed as they are being ground—not before or after. This saves time and labor.

### "COMBINATION" MILLS



Use the famous Cone-Shape burrs. Light Draft. Large Capacity. Solidly Built. Long Life. Special sizes for the milling trade. Sacking or Wagon Box Elevator. Circular on request.

**THE N. P. BOWSHER CO.**  
SOUTH BEND INDIANA



## Thoro Mixing Builds Feed Trade

Joy Reider, who runs Reider's Mills at Bowling Green, O., was puzzled for a time by a slowing down of trade on his best formulas. His poultry feed business suffered the most. Formulas had been carefully selected and proven successful, yet there was that discouraging downward trend in sales, apparently unjustified. A feed mixer salesman showed Mr. Reider the seat of the trouble.

"A chick," said the mixer salesman, "eats less than a thimbleful of mash a day."

"A small thimbleful at that," agreed Mr. Reider.

"Pretty hard to mix up a couple of thousand pounds of ingredients in a single batch, and have each thimbleful of the lot exactly right, and exactly like every other thimbleful," suggested the salesman.

"I've got a pretty good mixer," said Mr. Reider.

"Take salt, for instance," continued the salesman. "Only use 10 to 20 lbs. in a ton of mash. How are you going to be sure that each thimbleful of feed gets its share of salt? There are sufficient grains of salt to go around if it is properly distributed thru and whipped into the feed. But it requires a thoro mixing. Ordinary tumbling will not do. That is why shovel mixing isn't any good."

"Sounds reasonable," responded Mr. Reider.

"Have you ever analyzed different sacks of your feed from the same batch, and further analyzed samples from different parts of a sack to see if the mixture was of uniform content?"

"Hadh't thought about it," said Mr. Reider. "Seems like that might be a good scheme."

"Of course it is a good plan. But you don't have to go to that much trouble unless you want to. Just make up a batch of some relatively coarse mixture, containing light and heavy stuff which you can easily separate in small samples. A scratch feed will do. Or mix some corn and oats. Then draw your own samples, screen them out, use your testing scales, and arrive at your own conclusions."

Mr. Reider was open minded. The salesman offered a machine that would do a thoro job of mixing. A test was made. The salesman's point was proven. And Mr. Reider bought a new mixer.

For the salesman that was the happy ending, but for Mr. Reider it was only the happy beginning. His sales of poultry feeds began to pick up again. It took longer to build them up than it did to tear them down, but in a reasonably short time he had returned to his old volume and was setting new sales records. Poultry men and farmers were coming from a distance to get his feeds.

"This isn't all there is to the answer for me," thought Mr. Reider. "The salesman was right about this thoro mixing. Seems like I should be able to do something about molasses feed for the dairymen." Thereupon he set about devising a new type of molasses mixer.

When his experiments were finished he had a compact, cylindrical little machine with a forcing auger at one end to push feed thru the molasses inlet chamber and into the whipping chamber. At the end of the whipping chamber was a gate thru which the completely mixed feed was pushed. Weights on this gate maintained a constant, controlled back pressure that kept the whipping chamber full of feed and prevented "balling" of the mixture. These features were found readily patentable.

The molasses inlet was a valve, with a spring tension, controlled by an adjustable thumbscrew, not a great deal unlike the valve in the spout on a lawn hose. It spread the molasses in a thin sheet into the feed as it passed from the forcing auger into the whipping chamber.

"What about controlling the percentage of molasses that goes into a feed?" he was asked.

"That is a problem," Mr. Reider replied, "that no one has solved. It depends upon the operator. This machine will do it as well as any."

"But I want my feeds thoroly mixed to an exact formula. This machine does a thoro job

of mixing the molasses with the feed. The feed comes from it brown, clean and free from balls. But it is difficult to make 2,000 lbs. of feed and 200 lbs. of molasses come out even at the end.

"So I run the molasses mixer until 200 lbs. of molasses has been mixed into the feed. Then this mixture, carrying no excess of molasses, is dumped into the batch mixer with the remainder of the ton of feed, and the whole is again mixed together. This gives me a thoroly mixed, uniform feed thruout the batch. This principle has been building up my dairy business as it did my poultry business before it. Now I'm mixing cod liver oil into poultry feeds by the same method."

Sales taxes are now levied in many states and according to the Bureau of Internal Revenue are deductible from the net income received during the period the sales taxes were paid. This should put some income tax payers in a lower bracket and reduce their income taxes.

## Eastern Federation to Be Incorporated

Members of the Eastern Federation of Feed Merchants met at the Arlington Hotel, Potsdam, N. Y., for a luncheon and business session at which it was decided to have the ass'n incorporated under the laws of the state of New York.

By-laws were adopted.

It was voted to join the National Federation of Feed Ass'ns.

Pres. F. M. McIntyre of Potsdam was empowered to prepare a regional code for the Eastern territory.

Most of the afternoon was given over to the discussion of the code.

More linseed oil passed into trade and consuming channels during the quarter ended June 30 than for any similar period since the third quarter of the 1930-31 season.

# Off for a Hog-Weighing Trip

## Iowa Dealer Gets farmers

# to FEED FOR PROFIT!

**READY TO GO**—with scales on the running board and a hog crate on the bumper. Nothing stops O. J. Kaschmitter of Whittemore, Iowa, from getting facts and figures. When necessary, he carries his own equipment, weighs the hogs and keeps records that he can use to convince other feeders that it pays to feed Wayne.

The whole story is told in "Feed Merchandising"—a 128-page book packed full of merchandising stories—tested ideas for selling feeds—gathered from 5,000 Wayne Dealers in 23 states. *New ideas that work.* The most practical book ever published for feed dealers.

These ideas will work for you—just as they are working *right now* for hundreds of Wayne dealers. A beautifully bound copy is furnished to every Wayne dealer—and supplied to *Wayne dealers only*.

Ask the Wayne salesman to show you a copy and explain the many ways that Allied Mills Service can help you build a bigger feed business.



## ALLIED MILLS, INC.

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# Poultry Feeds and Feeding

## Poultry Meeting at Lafayette, Indiana

Poultry raisers and hatcherymen throughout Indiana are expressing unusual interest in the annual meeting of the State Poultry Ass'n to be held Oct. 4, 5 and 6 at Purdue University.

The first day will be devoted to a discussion of hatchery problems such as results with incubator experiments, battery brooding, advertising flock improvement plans, and hatchery business problems.

Winter care of the laying flock, economic conditions affecting the industry, egg size, and several other factors which affect poultry profits are to be discussed. Oct. 6 will be "Turkey Day," when turkey producers from all parts of the state will assemble to discuss their problems.

## Feeding for Low Cost Egg Production

As a guide to economy in feeding, Stephen M. Walford, Purdue Extension Poultryman, cites a Purdue experiment around which the Purdue Poultry Department exhibit at the current Indiana State Fair is built.

White Plymouth Rock pullets, fed a ration of grain and grain by-products only, laid 61 eggs per bird for the year at an average feed cost of 76c per bird or 15c per dozen eggs produced. (June, 1933, Lafayette feed prices used.) Similar birds, fed a similar ration supplemented by ten per cent meat scraps laid 136 eggs apiece, at an annual cost of \$1.04 per bird or nine cents per dozen eggs. When the all-grain ration was supplemented with three to four gallons of skim milk per 100 birds daily, the resulting production of 140 eggs cost 92c per bird, or eight cents per dozen eggs produced.

"It is rather to be expected," Mr. Walford concludes, "that many farmers this year will profit by hopper-feeding their grain (corn, or mixtures of corn, wheat and oats), allowing birds access to a good grassy range every afternoon, and feeding all the milk that the birds will consume, without access to water."

The compulsory licensing feature of the N. I. R. Act expires one year after the law went into effect, which was on June 16.

## Country Elevator Jobbing Ingredients Profitably

By E. W. M.

R. W. DACHSTEINER, son of Henry Dachsteiner, who runs the Bryan Transfer Elevator Co. at Bryan, O., commented interestingly about the company's Sherwood elevator.

"About 18 months ago," he said, "we were persuaded to put in a wholesale line of feed ingredients and supplies, and enter the jobbing business in a small way at our Sherwood plant. Surprisingly, quite beyond our expectations, this business has grown by leaps and bounds."

"We buy meat scraps, tankage, soybean meal, bran, middlings, cottonseed meal, salt, linseed meal, oyster shell, and countless other feed ingredients in carload lots and stock them at Sherwood. This stock is made available to the many smaller dealers who grind and mix feed within a 50 mile radius. They come to the plant and buy on a carload basis, but take their supplies in mixed truck loads. We are able to turn the ingredients on a profitable basis that has shown a nice profit."

"Of course, it might not work out so well as a principal line. But since our own grinding and mixing plant at Sherwood makes a heavy demand on the ingredients we buy, it works out as a helpful sideline that has more than paid its own way."

## Rations for Laying Hens

By HARRY W. TITUS, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture

Since chickens are fed almost exclusively on concentrate feeding stuffs, the application of the information contained in the descriptive paragraphs may be best demonstrated by analyzing a few typical diets for both growing chicks and laying hens. Because the dietary requirements of the chicken, when kept in confinement, are much more exacting than those for the chicken on the range, we shall discuss the diets with the understanding that they are to be fed to confined chicks or confined laying stock.

We shall consider first the following all-mash mixture:

	Per Cent
Ground yellow corn.....	40
Wheat middlings (shorts).....	20
Wheat bran.....	17
Alfalfa leaf meal.....	5
Dried butter milk.....	5
Fish meal.....	5
Meat scraps (55% protein).....	5
Oyster shell.....	2
Salt.....	1
Total.....	100

A chemical analysis of this all-mash mixture will be, on an average, about as follows:

	Per Cent
Moisture.....	about 10
Ash.....	7.8-8.2
Crude protein.....	18.0-18.5
Crude fat.....	about 4.9
Crude fiber.....	4.4-4.7
Nitrogen-free extract.....	about 54
Potassium.....	about 0.8
Sodium.....	about 0.7
Magnesium.....	about 0.28
Sulphur.....	about 0.27
Chlorine.....	about 1.1
Calcium.....	1.5-1.8
Phosphorus.....	0.85-1.05
Calcium-phosphorus ratio.....	about 1.75:1

The protein is adequate in both quality and quantity for growing chicks or laying hens; the fat content is neither excessively high nor too low; and the fiber content is not too high, even for growing chicks. The amounts of potassium, sodium, and chlorine are adequate. Not much is known concerning the magnesium and sulphur requirements of growing chicks, but in any case the amounts are certainly not too high. As a matter of fact, in experimental tests the addition of one-half of one per cent of a mixture of equal parts of anhydrous sodium sulphate and anhydrous magnesium sulphate to this diet seemed to improve it slightly for both chicks and hens.

We come next to the calcium and phosphorus content. The amount of these two elements is undoubtedly adequate but there may be a question as to the suitability of the ratio of the former to the latter. For the present we shall confine our considerations to the case of the growing chick. There are those who say that the calcium-phosphorus ratio of this diet (i. e., 1.75:1) is all right, while there are others, including the writer, who believe that this diet would be improved by the addition of a source of calcium which does not supply an appreciable percentage of phosphorus, i. e., oyster shell, high-grade limestone, or gypsum (calcium sulphate). According to the writer's experience, the substitution of either one per cent of oyster shell, or even as much as two per cent of gypsum, for an equal weight of bran greatly improves this diet. The calcium-phosphorus ratio becomes about 2.1:1, when one per cent of oyster shell is substituted for bran; and about 2.2:1, when two per cent of gypsum is used instead. Even somewhat more calcium could be added without harm (and possibly with some benefit) but it should be unnecessary to do so.

We come finally to a consideration of the vitamin content of this diet. Altho all the ingredients, excepting the last three, can generally be counted on to supply some vitamin A, they are known to vary greatly in the amount of this factor they contain. Thus, the vitamin A content of yellow corn decreases quite markedly on long storing; that of wheat middlings and bran, which is none too high even when they are fresh, is quite variable; that of alfalfa leaf meal is known to vary, depending on the methods of harvesting, drying, and storing, as well as length of storage, from almost none to rather high values; that of dried buttermilk depends, among other things, on the fat content, which may be as much as seven per cent or as little as a small fraction of one per cent; and that of fish meal varies greatly with type of fish and method of preparation, especially the latter. And so the diet, as given, can not be depended on under all conditions to supply enough of this factor for either normal growth or egg production, altho as a matter of fact it usually does supply enough. Actual experiment has proved that this is so.

The vitamin B content appears to be adequate in view of the amounts of corn, middlings, bran, and buttermilk that the diet contains, although there certainly is no great over-abundance of this factor. The critical test of this statement may be made by starting with day-old chicks and keeping them on this diet until they have

## YEAST Increases Feed Sales For Elevators in 37 States...

### Gains Run as High as 79%



"OUR sales have shown a steady gain since we began to mix yeast in our feeds," writes a progressive Illinois elevator operator. "Almost every day," says a New Jersey manufacturer, "some customer tells us about the excellent results he is getting with our yeast-supplemented feeds. In the last six months the number of customers on our books has practically doubled."

Breeders who try out yeast feeds quickly notice the difference in feeding results. Their birds and stock grow faster,

are more fertile and have greater resistance to disease. Egg production and size of eggs are increased and period of production prolonged.

The whole yeast story is told in a very interesting booklet called "Solving the Feeding Problem." Write for a copy today. It will show you why yeast in your feeds will help you get and hold hundreds of new customers. Northwestern Yeast Company, Department X, 1750 North Ashland Avenue, Chicago, Illinois.



completed their first laying year. One can succeed in doing this very nicely, if cod-liver oil is added; but somewhat better results are obtained if, in addition, changes are made in the diet which increases its content of vitamin B.

It is generally conceded that the chicken does not require preformed vitamin C in its diet and so we need not concern ourselves over this factor.

Even a most casual inspection of this diet shows it to be markedly deficient in vitamin D. According to our present knowledge, it very likely contains enough vitamin E and vitamin G, although there probably isn't much more than enough of the latter factor.

Thus our analysis of this diet indicates a possible, but not necessarily probable, deficiency of vitamin A and a definite and very marked deficiency of vitamin D. The addition of one per cent of cod-liver oil will supply enough of these two vitamins to enable chicks kept in confinement on this diet to make fairly good growth. It is very doubtful, however, that one per cent of cod-liver oil would supply enough vitamin A to permit laying stock to produce eggs of normal vitamin A content and produce them at a reasonably good rate. Two per cent of high-grade cod-liver oil undoubtedly would supply enough of these factors to meet all the needs of either growing chicks or laying stock. Further, in view of the fact that rice bran is of value in preventing perosis, a small amount, say seven per cent, of this feeding stuff substituted for wheat bran would give added protection from this malady and at the same time would raise the vitamin B content to a dependably safe value.

Before passing to the next diet, it should be pointed out that the diet which has just been discussed does not supply enough calcium for high egg-production, even after the substitution of the one per cent of oyster shell, or the two per cent of gypsum, for bran. In view of this fact, it is necessary to give laying pullets, or hens, access to oyster shell or limestone grits.

## Ohio Considers Feed Code

Representative Ohio grain elevator operators who grind and mix feeds, or merchandise commercial feeds and feed ingredients, gathered at the Hotel Harding, Marion, O., Aug. 24, responding to the call of Sec'y W. W. Cummings, of the Ohio Grain, Mill & Feed Dealers Ass'n.

PRES. R. H. BRUNDIGE, Kingston, and Sec'y Cummings, Toledo, who have been in many of the trade practice conferences during the hectic days of July and August, presented, for consideration by the delegates, the tentative code of trade practice for retail feed merchants, dealers and processors of feedstuffs, who sell at retail to final consumers. This was the code adopted by the representatives of state ass'ns, who formed the National Federation of Feed Ass'ns for this purpose, as a means of contact with federal administrators of the National Industrial Recovery Act and the Agricultural Adjustment Act.

PRES. BRUNDIGE opened the meeting by calling attention to the declaration of Pres. Roosevelt in his inaugural address, that "no one in this country is going to starve." The essential purpose of the Pres. is to start the wheels of industry and commerce turning at sufficient volume and margins of profit to grind out prosperity for one and all to pay labor a living wage.

Reading of the tentative "code of fair retail trade competition," section by section, found few objections as discussion progressed, except that a slight change was adopted to include in the retail class grinders and mixers of feed who do a custom business, or manufacture their own brands of feed, selling locally to consumers.

THE CODE proposed setting up local organizations to work with and police dealers, to maintain contact with the state ass'n, and thru this, with the National Federation.

The tentative code takes a neutral position on the organized labor question, but sets maximum hours of labor at not more than 8 hours a day or 48 hours a week, with places of business open a minimum of 52 hours a week.

Employment of child labor is prohibited and minimum hourly wages for adult labor are set.

Trade practices proposed aim at the correction of abuses within the feed trade eliminating unfair competitive practices and placing all dealers on the same level so they may be able to support the President's program for re-employment of labor and the payment of a living wage. Keeping of a uniform cost record, and complete records of all business transactions are included. Carrying charges for future delivery sales, selling with a margin of profit, and elimination of all forms of rebates are part of the plan.

DISCUSSION raised the question of the proper code of operation for the retailer in small trading areas who depends upon a diversified line of merchandise and service for his income, since his labor is employed only part time on any one division of the business, this constitutes a serious problem in bookkeeping and staggering hours of employment for many. It was general opinion that this problem is reduced by similarity between sections of codes of each trade governing maximum hours of labor and minimum wage scales.

It is necessary for a dealer to belong to an organization if he wants a voice in development and modification of a code of trade prac-

tice, since the government is working thru ass'ns.

Adoption of a finished code is not expected until sometime in September.

H. W. UPDIKE, Fredericktown, proposed county organization, rather than larger groups, for feed dealers, because of their number. The suggestion was taken under advisement.

Adjourned *sine die*.

## Brain Trust's Price Objective

A wheat price of \$1.85 a bushel is justified if the 1926 price level is restored, Professor F. A. Pearson, of the New York State College of Agriculture, told Bradford County grangers, Sept. 1, at Towanda, Penn.

If the general price level should remain at 100 compared with pre-war prices, wheat on farms is normally worth 85 cents a bushel. However, it appears that the present crop is two-thirds of a normal crop, so a price of \$1.27 a bushel would be required to restore the normal purchasing power of the wheat crop. If the price level should advance to 125, wheat would sell for \$1.59 a bushel, while if the price level reaches 146, or the 1926 level, \$1.85 a bushel may be expected. These estimates are conservative, he says, because they do not take into account the fact that a short crop sells for more dollars than a large crop.

Despite the short crop, he points out, the rise in wheat prices has been hardly more than due to the gold premium. The price of wheat is the result of the premium on gold, weather, and the technical position of the market.

Country elevators operated by mills will be operated under the elevator code, the owners signing both the elevator and the mill code.

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## Met Portable Competition Effectively

"Maybe the surest way to keep the portable mills out of this territory is to be the first on the job with portable service and leave no room for competition," decided John S. Avis, of the Avis Milling Co., Waldron, Mich., when the portable mills first began to seek the business of stationary grinders.

Mr. Avis, solid and substantial, is not a man who does things by halves. Having reached his decision he bought the best hammer mill and gasoline engine he could buy and had them mounted on a truck bed. Then he put in a bulk tank and a pump for gasoline, so he could buy his fuel at reduced rates. Well prepared, he went after the feed grinding business.

"Until a few months ago," he commented recently, "we have always been able to make money with our portables. The business got too big for one machine and we put on a second. We worked up regular routes to minimize the time the machines spent in traveling and sold their services at 8 cents a hundred."

"We had no trouble from irresponsible, itinerant grinders. Undoubtedly this was because we were first in the field with portable machines. Before possible competition developed we had built up our farm feed grinding business until it constituted more than adequate service. Competition was never given a chance to gain a foothold."

"The desire for grinding service on the farm by farmers, however, seems to be fading. It doesn't offer sufficiently complete service. The portable is unable to stock a variety of ingredients, and turn out satisfactory complete formulas, as is a stationary feed mill. Consequently our portable business has been gradually slipping and recently we took one of the hammer mills off the truck that carried it and installed it in our mill, adding to the grinding service the stationary plant, formerly fitted

only with an attrition mill and a mixer, was able to offer.

"We are convinced we chose the right means to fight the portable grinder. Observation tells us that those dealers who refused to buy a portable machine at the outset, more than paid for one in the loss of business, and the reduced grinding rates they used trying to fight portables that entered their territories. The right way to fight fire is with fire."

## New York Dealers Meet

The New York State Hay & Grain Dealers Ass'n held its annual meeting Aug. 17 and 18 at the Onondaga Hotel, Syracuse, N. Y.

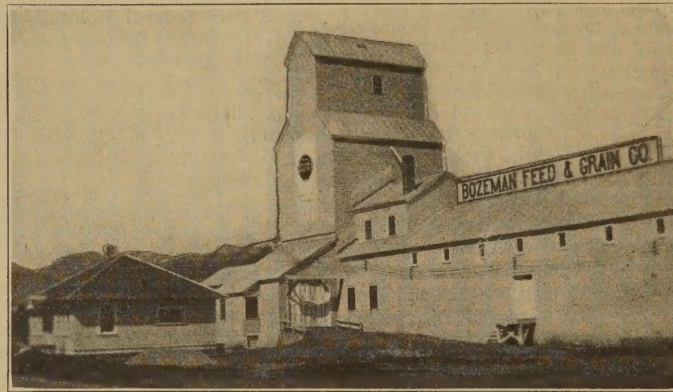
The federal grades of hay were the leading topic of discussion, many of those present al-

## Montana Elevator and Feed Mill

The Bozeman Feed & Grain Co. has completed a new elevator and feed mill at Bozeman, Mont., to provide for its increasing feed business. The feed mill has a capacity of two carloads of manufactured feed per day and the elevator will contain 25,000 bus. of grain.

Individual electric motor drives are employed on the grain cleaner, hammer mill, shovel unloaders, steam rollers and Eureka Mixer. Wagons and trucks are weighed on a 26 ft., 20-ton Scale and unloaded on an improved dump, a distributor in the cupola spouting to the different bins. The warehouse attached to the mill house is 30x104 ft.

Convenient office facilities are provided by the building on the main street, 24x30 ft., with a



Bozeman Feed & Grain Co.'s Modern Elevator at Bozeman, Mont.

leging that the government grades favored Western shippers. Leaders in the discussion were W. H. Dean of Auburn and Henry A. Bascom of Boston.

R. L. GILLET of the department of farms and markets, Albany, said that the state's hay crop would be the shortest in years.

WEBSTER J. BIRDSALL, of the same department, conducted a discussion on efficient marketing.

WILLIAM J. McCAFFREY, pres. of the Lincoln National Bank & Trust Co., predicted elimination of the clauses in the banking law guaranteeing bank deposits, favoring a branch banking system.

The following resolution was adopted:

By adoption of a code of fair competition our Ass'n is about to share with other industry in co-operation with our national president in the observance of the provisions of the national recovery act. We pledge our hearty support in endeavoring to create among the trade and those with whom we come in contact patriotic observance of its provisions.

With the evidence of returning prosperity to all our people we will take new courage and with new resolve will consecrate ourselves to faithful acceptance of the new responsibility of the new day.

OFFICERS elected for the ensuing year are: Pres., Floyd A. Wheat, Moravia; vice pres., F. A. Prentice, Auburn, sec'y-treas., D. Clifford Jones, Weedsport, re-elected; directors, E. B. Murphy, Syracuse; L. F. Hewitt, Locke; hold-over, Howard L. Cross, Fayetteville; Samuel Deuel, Pine Plains, and Franklin Lewi, New York.

## Feed Future Prices

The following table shows the closing bid price each week in dollars per ton of standard bran and gray shorts for December delivery:

		St. Louis		Kansas City	
		Bran	Shorts	Bran	Shorts
July	29.....	18.70	21.10	16.40	18.75
Aug.	5.....		20.00	16.40	18.90
Aug.	12.....	17.70	20.10	15.50	18.35
Aug.	19.....	18.10	20.25	16.20	18.75
Aug.	26.....	17.60	19.25	15.50	17.90
Sept.	1.....	16.60	18.75	14.50	17.50
Sept.	9.....	15.25	17.00	13.00	15.65

full basement and furnace, where there is also a 15-ton coal scale. The company contemplates erecting a crib of 40,000 bus. capacity. The Misco line of poultry feeds, hog feeds, dairy feed and calf meal is manufactured, and the community is supplied with fertilizer, grass and field seeds and hay and grain in carload lots.

David Marshall, who runs the Marshall Bros. Roller Mills at Imlay City, Mich., did not like the way the government treated the millers during the World War. He became convinced that government meddling with business was not helpful and declared if there was ever any more interference with millers he would give up. When the government applied its 30-cent processing tax on wheat, July 1, Mr. Marshall closed his mill.

## What Do You Need in Preparing Feeds?

Check below the items in which you are interested and mail to Information Bureau, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, and information on where to get what you want will be immediately sent you.

Attrition mills	Iron oxide
Alfalfa meal	Kelp
Beet pulp	Limestone
Blood, dried	Linseed meal, cake
Bone meal	Meat meal, scrap
Brewer's dried grains	Mill feeds
Buttermilk, dried,	Minerals
semi-solid	Mineral Mixtures
Calcium, carbonate,	Molasses
phosphate	Oyster shell, crushed
Cocaoanut oil meal	Peanut meal
Cod liver oil	Peat moss
Charcoal	Phosphates, rock
Commercial feeds	Potassium iodide
Corn germ meal	Poultry grits
Cottonseed meal,	Rabbit feed
cake	Salt
Dog food	Sardine oil
Feed mixers	Screenings
Feed concentrates	Sesame meal
Percentage feeders	Sk'm milk, dried
Fish meal	Soybean, meal
Formulas	Tankage
Gluten, feed, meal	Vegetable oil
Hammer mills	Yeast for feeding
Iodine	

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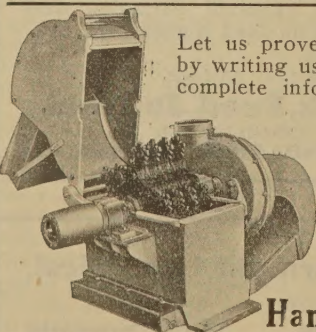
## Hay Movement in August

Receipts and shipments of hay at the various markets during August, compared with August, 1932, in tons, were:

	Receipts		Shipments.	
	1933.	1932.	1933.	1932.
Baltimore .....		12		
Boston .....	704	880		
Chicago .....	1,716	3,291	118	253
Cincinnati .....	627	1,133		
Ft. Worth .....	66	11		
Kansas City .....	4,908	7,368	1,440	1,272
Los Angeles .....	1,978	921		
Minneapolis .....	315	498	10	
Peoria .....	910	20	70	
St. Louis .....	804	1,104	120	192
Seattle .....	88	88		

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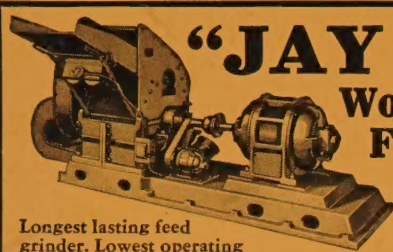
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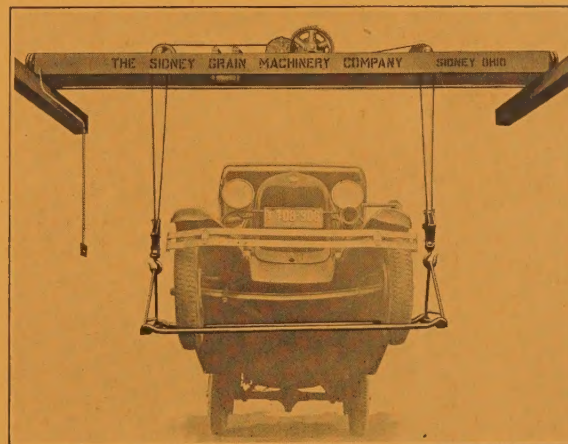
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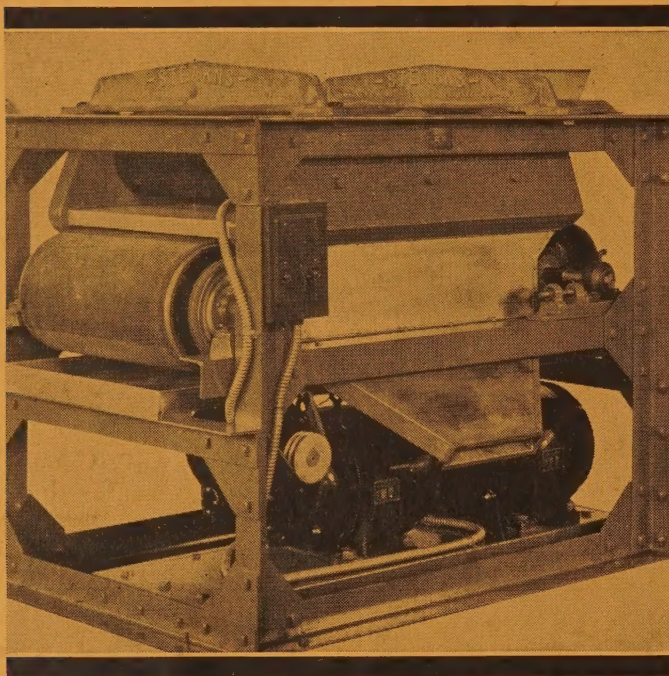
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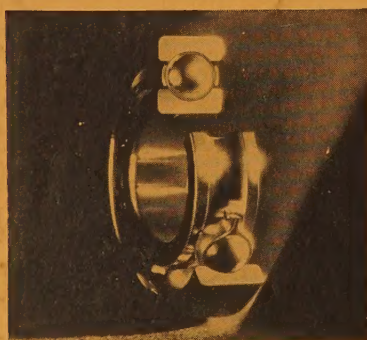
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